

In today's Jordan Times... Weaving a way to a better life: Page 2 Bright prospects for new art season: Page 3

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather table with columns for Overnight, Low, High, Daytime, Amman, Aqaba, Deraa, Jordan Valley and yesterday's high temperatures.

6, Number 1753 AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1981 - DUL QADA 10, 1481 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

ops red closed N, Sept. 7 (Petra) - Military governor for Governorate has an order to close down several places...

DIEGO, California, (A.P.) - Two fighter jets on the flight deck of SS Kitty Hawk during a crash landing...

Begin meets Vance in N. York NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (A.P.) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin spent today in his hotel suite at the Waldorf Towers conferring with his cabinet ministers...

union for boycott Parliament WARSZAWA, Sept. 7 (R) - A resolution calling for the boycott of the Polish parliament was submitted to a congress of the Polish trade union...

unionists Labour Day NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (R) - Thousands of trade unionists marched along New York's Fifth Avenue today in their first Labour Day parade...

Cabinet earmarks 120,000 dinars for Mafrag District

MAFRAQ, Sept. 7 (Petra) - During a wide-ranging meeting with the citizens of Mafrag, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and several cabinet members heard the citizens' views and requirements and expressed the government's eagerness to help the district with its various development projects...

Begin meets Vance in N. York NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (A.P.) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin spent today in his hotel suite at the Waldorf Towers conferring with his cabinet ministers...

Neo-Nazi leader to be charged for Levin killing

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Sept. 7 (R) - The leader of a banned West German neo-Nazi group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, is to be charged with the murder of publisher Shlomo Levin and his woman-friend last December...

Executioners take 50 Iranian lives as dissidents account for 4 mullahs

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (Agencies) - Government firing squads executed 50 leftist opponents including two women over the weekend as anti-government assassins gunned down three Muslim mullahs in the unending confrontation between Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime and its secular leftist opponents...

AIRLINES & TRAVEL SUPPLEMENT The JORDAN TIMES will be publishing a special supplement on the AIRLINES & TRAVEL AGENCIES operating in Jordan. Advertisements for the same will be accepted until Sept. 10. For all queries about the Supplement please contact: Irshad Najam, 4 to 5 p.m. Phone: 67171-4, Amman.

Journalists denounce Cairo regime

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) - The Jordanian Press Association has denounced the recent measures taken by the Egyptian regime against the Egyptian journalists...

King decorates Indian envoy

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) - Acting Foreign Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh today presented the Independence Medal, First Grade, to the Indian Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Ghani Goni...

Kreisky predicts 'new wave of terror,' raps Israel for Palestinian situation

VIENNA, Sept. 7 (R) - Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said Austria and Europe are facing a new wave of terrorist attacks. In an interview with the Austrian news magazine Profil, Dr. Kreisky denied any connection between his close ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and recent threats from extremists in Austria...

NATO criticises Moscow for 'West 81' troop strength

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7 (R) - NATO today criticised the Soviet Union for not formally announcing how many troops were involved in large-scale manoeuvres which began near the Polish border last week. The failure of the Soviet Union to provide the number of participating troops raises serious concern about the effective implementation and genuine respect for the Helsinki final act on the notification of manoeuvres...

Mitterrand to visit S. Arabia

PARIS, Sept. 7 (R) - French President Francois Mitterrand will pay a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia from Sept. 26 to 28, a presidential spokesman said today. Mr. Mitterrand, who last May ended 23 years of conservative rule in France, will be the first French socialist president to go to Saudi Arabia...

Sadat continues crackdown on opposition Cairo takes over mosques, restricts Muslim preachers

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (R) - The government of President Anwar Sadat, imposing tough new internal policies, announced today it was taking over 40,000 privately-owned mosques and tightening its supervision of Muslim preachers.

In the wake of last week's wave of arrests of Muslim hardliners, the ministry of waqfs (religious endowments) said that as a first step it had taken control of 65 mosques that were formerly run by Islamic fundamentalist societies. The statement from Waqfs Minister Zakareya Al Berri, issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), said the objective was to make sure that mosques were not exploited for anything other than proper religious purposes.

Some bishops have said the pope will continue to be regarded as a spiritual leader and his photograph was still on sale at Cairo churches. They have depicted Mr. Sadat's action partly as an attempt to balance the government crackdown, which fell heaviest on Muslims. The party paper, Mayo, whose editor is a confidant of Mr. Sadat, reported that the Coptic pope had been advised to stay in the monastery and not to meet congregations. His papal seal would have no official value, it added.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

- Special Paris envoy to be briefed in Beirut BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (R) - Guy de Commines, a special envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand, flew to Beirut today to be briefed about Friday's killing of France's ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, officials said. They said the French representative would be told by the government about investigations into the murder of the ambassador, who was shot six times, twice in the head, by unidentified gunmen in Beirut. So far security sources say they have made little progress in uncovering the reasons or those responsible for the assassination. Mr. Delamare's coffin was flown back to France yesterday and his funeral was due to take place in his home village near Deauville. Mr. De Commines was met at Beirut airport by French Charge d'affaires Marcel Guillemant.
- Protesters occupy Iranian embassy in U.K. LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) - Iranian students briefly took over Iran's consulate in London today and police said 34 people, including nine women, were arrested. A spokesman for the students told Reuters they were opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and supported the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation, which is fighting to overthrow the clergy-dominated government. He said the protest was a peaceful one with no intention of taking hostages or causing any damage. But a police spokesman said there had been extensive damage in the basement and first floor, apparently to furniture and fittings. He said the occupation lasted about 20 minutes. In May last year British commandos ended a six-day siege at the Iranian embassy in London after it had been taken over by an armed Arabic-speaking Iranian group. They freed 19 hostages and killed five of the six gunmen. Two hostages were killed before the rescue mission and the surviving gunman was sentenced to life imprisonment in January.
- Afghan troops enter Pakistani village ISLAMABAD, Sept. 7 (R) - Afghan troops crossed into Pakistan today and searched a village in a remote area of Baluchistan Province, Radio Pakistan reported. About 40 Afghan troops searched the village of Shahbaz Kili about 100 kilometres north-west of the provincial capital of Quetta for several hours this afternoon, the radio said. But they had returned to their side of the border before a patrol from a nearby Pakistani army base could reach the village and intercept them, it added. The radio said the troops arrived in two armoured personnel carriers and in two heavy trucks. It added that the villagers sent word to the nearby Pakistani army base. The radio said that the Afghan soldiers had returned to Afghanistan with some weapons they found in the village. The reported incursion was in the same area as a border post that was strafed by Afghan MiG-17 jets last Saturday. Many of the two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan live in border areas of Baluchistan Province. Moscow and Kabul have both complained that the refugee camps are used as bases by guerrillas fighting the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.
- Egypt to seek ties with China HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (R) - Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said today his country would cooperate with China on international cooperation during a one-day stopover in Singapore. Mr. Ali said: "We will cooperate with whosoever will offer support and cooperation. And China is liable to offer this support."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second article in a two-part series.

Text and photos by Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

THE MOST significant achievement of the Jordanian Society for Rural Development (In 'ash Al Reef) at its "model village" of Mastabeh is the carpet-weaving factory, established in 1977.

The factory's prefabricated building, on the village's outskirts, was built at a cost of JD 14,000. Its high windows — necessary to provide proper ventilation in such a factory — and its other specifications were modelled after those of the much larger carpet-weaving factory in the Syrian city of Al Suweida.

The 11-by-17-metre factory workshop accommodates three large handlooms, each of which is operated by three girls. The factory's workforce is made up of 10 weavers — 14-20 years old — and their trainer, who also manages the factory. He is assisted by Mrs. Zeinab Odeh Abed Rabbuh, who began work at the factory when it was established. As she and her colleagues eagerly crowded round a recent visitor to speak of their work, Mrs. Abed Rabbuh gently rocked her two-month-old baby, who was peacefully asleep on her mother's shoulder.

All the girls have at least primary education, while some of them have completed preparatory school.

They emphasised that had it not been for the carpet-weaving factory in their village, they would have had to remain jobless, because village social customs and family considerations preclude their working outside their village.

"The money they earn has given them a new sense of independence and self-esteem. It enables them to buy their own clothes and meet other personal expenses, but doesn't go very far in providing for their families' needs as well."

A full-fledged weaver is paid JD 12 for a square metre of carpet. This wage system is designed to give the girls greater incentive to maximise their productivity than a fixed, monthly salary would provide. A trainee earns JD 6 a month for the first six months. She is then asked to take an examination to



The weaving plant's nine trained weavers, one trainee and overseer

Weaving a way to a better life

demonstrate that she is making satisfactory progress. At the end of a nine-month training period, the trainee is required to pass another qualifying examination, following which she can become a full-fledged weaver, earning as much as JD 19 or 20 a month.

Mr. Sa'id Bahjat Saleibi trains and supervises the weavers and runs the factory. Employed by the Ministry of Social Development, he is on loan to the Society for Rural Development. Mr. Saleibi, who gained experience in carpet-weaving on a training course in Egypt, said he wishes that the factory could offer jobs to more girls in the village. Many of

the girls come up against strong parental objection to their working outside the home, he told the Jordan Times.

The main obstacle to increasing the workforce at the factory, however, remains the lack of vacancies. More looms are needed, to accommodate new workers. Although the workshop could easily house up to 12 more looms, it is not likely that new looms will be purchased in the near future, because of the expense involved.

The three existing looms were imported from Syria in 1976 for JD 300 each; but Mr. Saleibi has ascertained that such a loom would now cost no less than JD.

700.

Mr. Saleibi puts the annual cost of running the factory, maintaining its plant and paying the girls' salaries at approximately JD 4,000. This does not, however, include the cost of importing from Syria the pure dyed wool at JD 3 a kilo, and the pure cotton at JD 2 a kilo. Both materials are needed to weave the carpets.

Last year's carpet sales brought in approximately JD 3,000, and the managing board has several carpets ready for sale, which it hoped, will provide the remaining JD 1,000 needed to cover the current deficit in the factory's budget.

Profit unimportant

The society's hand-woven carpets sell at JD 30 a square metre, bringing in a profit that rarely exceeds JD 2 for each carpet.

"Our aim is to provide gainful employment for the village's women," Mrs. Suad Kheir stressed. "We are not interested in making a profit."

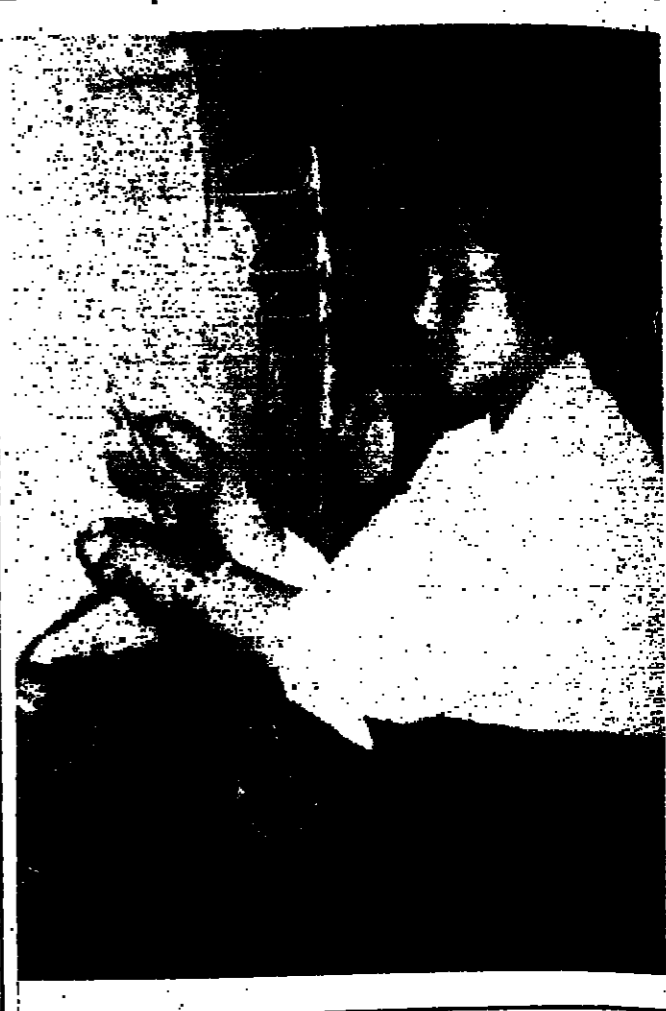
She and Mr. Saleibi went on to explain that the society's carpets cannot compete with the much cheaper, imported, mechanically-produced carpets which practically inundate the Jordanian market, unless the government introduces a tariff system

to protect locally produced handwork. Unfortunately, as Mr. Saleibi pointed out, very few prospective buyers realise that the quality of the hand-woven carpets is superior to that of the mechanically woven ones. The latter are made out of largely synthetic materials, whereas the factory's carpets are pure wool. The colours of mechanically woven carpets are also more likely to fade.

Most of the carpets produced by the Mastabeh factory are marketed with the help of the society's consultative committee; but the ladies of the managing board hope to begin marketing them on a larger scale with the help of the Ministry of Tourism.

The original designs and patterns woven into the carpets came from Damascus. Mr. Saleibi now coordinates with some of the society's members and with its fashion designer, Mr. Basim Al Sheikh Jawad; together, they adapt these original designs, derive new ideas from them and often put together entirely new designs, all of which conform to an Oriental character.

Mr. Saleibi was particularly enthusiastic about the immediate response he always gets from the society's managing board to any financial or other needs that may arise. He affirmed that the key to the factory's success is his direct access to the decision-makers in the society, thus eliminating the usual tedious, bureaucratic red-tape that could have spelt disaster for the entire project at Al Mastabeh.



Three weavers work on each of the Mastabeh carpet factory's three hand looms.

Recalling that he once ran out of money to pay the weavers their monthly salaries, he said he had contacted the managing board and informed one of its members of the crisis, whereupon she immediately provided the necessary sum out of her own purse until the money needed could be found.

The society is hoping to import small handlooms from Egypt, to provide married village women who cannot leave their homes with the opportunity to work at home.

Home improvement

As part of its overall development plan at Al Mastabeh, the Society for Rural Development, with the aid of the Caritas Welfare Society, has provided the villagers with building materials and sanitary appliances to install proper plumbing and modern bathrooms in their homes. The villagers received the building materials free of charge, but were required to install their own bathrooms and plumbing. The materials were given to them only after cesspools and necessary preparations for the installation of the sanitary appliances had been completed.

Also with the help of Caritas, the society provided the villagers

with 10,000 olive and fruit trees, which have since been planted in the village orchards. The villagers were also provided with 4,000 fowl of improved poultry breeds, and with new varieties of goats.

The Jordanian Society for Rural Development has introduced into Jordan a new form of rural social work, adapted from the successful precedent observed in Egypt. Several girls from various Jordanian villages were sent to Egypt in 1976 on a six-month training course in social work. When they returned as full-fledged social workers, they were placed in their own villages. Their thorough knowledge of their own environments, and the trust they were able to inspire in their fellow citizens, enabled them to achieve great success in dealing effectively with the social problems of their villages. The project has been so successful that it has been adopted by the Ministry of Social Development.

The society depends for its major source of income on one of its best known, most successful enterprises: the celebrated fashion shows it has organised. The garments exhibited during these fashion shows — adaptations of

historical and contemporary danian dress — are designed solely for the society by Basem Al Sheikh Jawad.

The first of these shows place in Amman in May 1977 under the patronage of Majesty King Hussein Queen Noor. It was a huge success, and brought in JD 12. Since then, the society has sent two fashion shows in at the invitation of the Iraqi government, as well as two to the United States in May 1978.

Fashion shows are also held in Amman for the benefit of visiting delegations, and various Arab and international conferences. The society also organises the Jordanian host organisation standard fee of JD 1,000 for such display.

The society also received annual allocation of JD 2, from the Ministry of Social Development.

With its success at Al Mastabeh village solidly behind it, the Jordanian Society for Rural Development hopes to convince the Ministry of Social Development to help with the establishment of similar projects in other Jordanian villages.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:00 Zeinab
6:35 Fire House
7:10 Local Programme
7:25 Special Programme on International Literary Day
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Local programme
10:15 Bestseller
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Bestseller (continues)

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Sketch
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99-MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 Morning Bulletin
7:50 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Special Feature
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
17:30 Pop Session
18:0 News Summary
19:00 Top Twenty
19:30 News Peak

20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Serenade
04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections
05:00 World News 24 Hours
05:30 World News Summary
05:35 Music for Wind Instruments
05:45 The World Today
06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Sarah and Company
07:00 World News: 24 Hours
07:30 World News Summary
07:45 Network U.K.
08:00 World News: Reflections
08:15 Europa
08:30 Baker's Half-Dozen
09:00 World News: British Press Review
09:15 The World Today
09:30 Financial News
09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 Discovery
10:15 Washington Square
10:30 Talking About Music
11:00 World News: News about Britain
11:15 Letter from London
11:25 Scotland this Week
11:30 Sports International
12:00 Radio Newstreet
12:15 Masters of Interpretation
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 World News: 24 Hours
13:30 Network U.K.
13:45 A Jolly Good Show
14:30 Origins
15:00 Radio Newsreel
15:15 Outlook
16:00 World News: Commentary
16:15 The Singing Chip
16:45 The World Today
17:00 World News: Meridian
17:40 Scotland this Week
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 World News: News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newsreel
18:30 Promenade Concerts
19:00 Promenade Concert
19:20 Outlook
19:56 Stock Market Report
20:00 World News: 24 Hours
20:30 News Summary
20:30 The Golden Age of Pop
21:30 The Singing Chip
22:30 World News: The World Today
22:25 Scotland this Week
22:30 Financial News
22:40 Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 World News: Commentary
23:15 Classical Record Review
23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions
17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses
17:30 Dateline
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation"
18:30 Now Music
19:00 News Roundup
19:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters
20:00 Special English: news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOA World Report
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:55 Beirut
10:00 Dhahran
10:10 Beirut
10:30 Laraca
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
15:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:00 Rhodes
16:10 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
16:30 Cairo
17:10 Kuwait
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:25 London (BA)
17:30 Paris
17:35 Brussels, Geneva
17:35 Paris
17:50 Madrid, Athens
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome
19:00 Cairo
19:00 Cairo (EA)
19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Damascus
21:50 Kuwait (KU)
22:00 Cairo
23:00 New York, Amsterdam
23:40 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

6:30 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:15 Laraca
7:50 Paris (AF)
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Rome
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Chicago
11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
11:30 Cairo
12:00 London
12:00 Kuwait
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
12:30 Rhodes
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
13:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Damascus
18:50 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:50 Dubai, Muscat
21:00 Baghdad
21:30 Bangkok
22:50 Kuwait (KU)
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Isam Al Hawamdah 33029/62295
Muzir Al Qariri 76258

Irbid:
Adnan Al Nasser 24157/72418

Zarqa:
Khalil Abu Hussein (Zarqa Camp)

PHARMACIES:
Amman: Al Salam 36730
Ya'qoub 44845
Al 'Ijjah 72068
Halal 78911

Irbid:
Ibn Sina 2615

Zarqa:
Al Aman (-)
Al Sa'adah (-)

TAXIS:
Firas 23427
Al Urdon 23050
Basman 56736
Mihyar 44736
Al-Sabah 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41530
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelpia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:50
Sunrise 5:16
Dhuhr 12:34
'Asr 3:12
Maghreb 5:51
Isha 7:16

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.699/2
Lebanese pound 71.577/2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777
24 hours a day for emergency 92265/92286
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 2261
Fire headquarters 2261
Cablegram or telegram 2261

Telephone:

Information
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls
Oyascas radio and satellite calls
Telephone maintenance and repair service

MARKET PRICES

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|
| Tomatoes | 70 | 40 | Potatoes (local) | 120 |
| Eggplant | 170 | 120 | Beans | 310 |
| Pointons (imported) | 130 | 90 | Bananas | 260 |
| Marrow (small) | 200 | 150 | Apples (Green) | 330 |
| Marrow (large) | 150 | 100 | Apples (Red) | 330 |
| Cucumber (small) | 230 | 170 | Apples (Starkan) | 180 |
| Cucumber (large) | 150 | 100 | Melons | 220 |
| Faggous | 120 | 80 | Water Melons | 110 |
| Peas | 300 | 240 | Lemons | 180 |
| Okra (Green) | 310 | 250 | Oranges | 200 |
| Okra (Red) | 290 | 200 | Grapes | 160 |
| Muloukhiyah | 110 | 70 | Figs | 250 |
| Hot Green Pepper | 160 | 120 | Cauliflower | 140 |
| Sweet Pepper | 120 | 80 | Pomegranates | 130 |
| Cabbage | 120 | 70 | Peaches | 400 |
| Onions (dry) | 120 | 80 | Pears | 440 |
| Garlic | 650 | 600 | | |

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Bright prospects for a new art season

By Meg Abu Hatman
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 7 — With the work of every- from established artists to raw beginners ing their debut, in all the media from r-colours to pen and ink, the latest exhib- of portraits and landscapes at the Jor- Artists' Association this week makes a , varied and interesting show.

ariety and size are partly e fact that this exhibition gination of newly sub- ces with a previous col- of landscapes and water- The latter were never their own show (intended i just before Ramadan) eck of support — a prob- ent exhibition does with 40-odd of Jordan's participating. It is an ic start to the new sea- ch promises to be more d alive even than last en Amman played host to more exhibitions every

rtistic sector which, by its ation at this exhibition, to be more active in the tic year is that of Jordan's and established artists. r, unlike the hard-core they did not always con- the group exhibitions at ciation. But this year, hham and Yaser Duweik th of whom we hope to exhibitions in the near have already submitted s of their work.

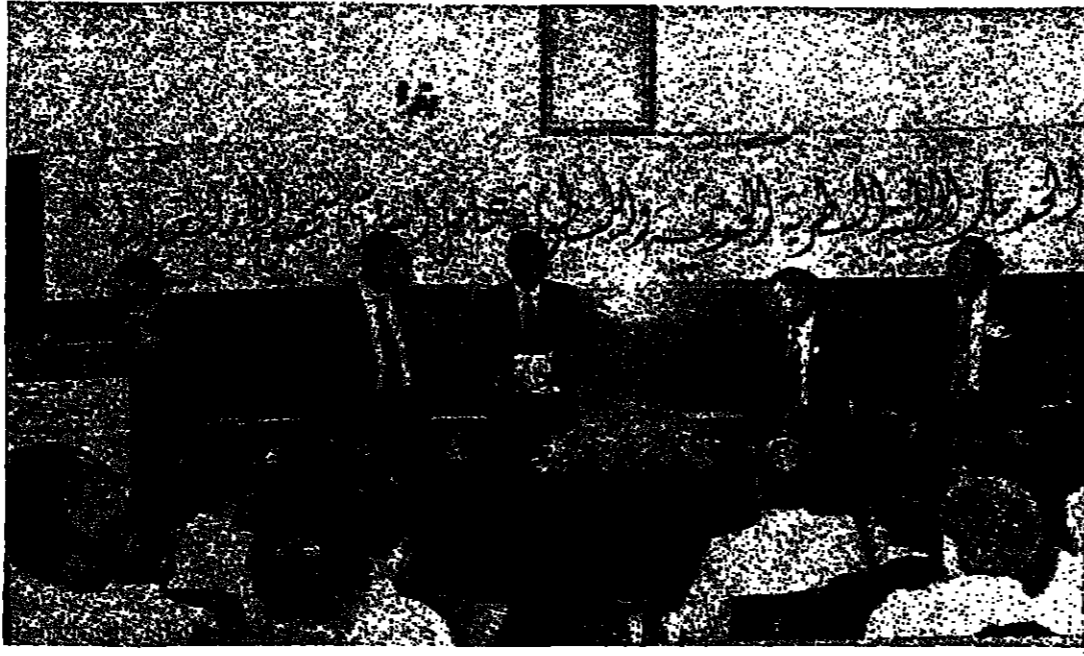
two water-colours by are particularly inter- they show his develop- m the earlier — rather and unexciting — to the stimulating, original and portrayals of traditional first small piece, painted shows a girl in traditional rying a basket of fruit on d through the wooded ide. It is neat, carefully id painted; but carries no The 1981 version, how- th its strong pencil lines etching and shading the with the soft blues and nge washes that stop at point of unfinishedness; rms that evoke the slim indows of the traditional Mediterranean architec- mountains and the sea, eeling of spontaneity and . It oozes confidence in ties of tone and line.

els that with these abs- weik has found a way — something many of artists are looking for — lead to original develop- the traditional theme. gificant that it is Duweik achieved this, as his work s to exert great influence : younger generation of the most notable member h is the prolific Adnan who quotes Duweik and gh in the same breath as es of inspiration. Yehya's ower, seems to be related to that of his Salah Abu Shindi. These s' angst-filled works are d in the display only by relief afforded by two awn portraits by Anne

Determination
t just the fact that Shindi rya use the same medium and ink — that leads to son; but also the detail s emphasis on certain n-revealing features. takes the old man's wrin- in strong angular folds his fierce eyes, like the the *ham* that fall beneath Yehya captures the same nation to hang on to life in cious drawing of a bat- ony old man propped on with arm in sling, entitled death".

es two other pieces are e forthright comments on stonian issue; their brutal, acks leave no room for ion or doubt as to their e. The distortion of the fig- d the sombre depressive f the ink-shaded areas add is and atmosphere.

s not matter that Yehya's lacks subtlety, as the s of his imagery lies in its ideness; but the same cau- said for the work of Muir lola, whose good attempt cause it is overworked and phasised. There are too lucas to the artist's message, only serve to confuse the . Far better to have a subtle information and involv- wer by stirring his imagi- There are too many points rest — all of which ulti-



Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin addresses the first scientific conference of Arab veterinarians at the University of Jordan on Monday (Petra photo).

Hungarian delegation discusses health

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (J.T.) — Jordanian and Hungarian health teams, led by Jordanian Under-Secretary of Health Rizq Al Rashdan and Hungarian Deputy Health Minister Lejos Guszt, met today at the Ministry of Health.

The two sides reviewed each country's health services and plans for the future. The meeting was attended by several Health Ministry officials and members of Dr. Guszt's delegation.

The Hungarian delegation also today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), where its members were briefed on RSS projects which contribute to

meeting the requirements of comprehensive development in Jordan, as well as services which the RSS renders to the public and private sectors.

The guest delegation also toured RSS sections, and got acquainted with the progress of work there. It heard a briefing on the nature of the RSS technical work and consultative services, and specialised studies it is conducting.

The delegation's members expressed their admiration of the advanced technological standard of the RSS.

Abu Odeh meets Japanese visitor



AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh received at his office today Japanese Senator Yoshiko Ohtaka, who is currently visiting Jordan.

Mr. Abu Odeh briefed the Japanese guest on the aspects of the Palestine issue and the prerequisites for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the area, based on Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the legitimate

national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their soil. He also affirmed Jordan's support of every effort to achieve a just peace in the area.

Mr. Abu Odeh expressed his appreciation of the stand of Japan, which is sympathetic with the cause of the Palestinian people. He also expressed the hope that Japan would take steps to advance its industrial relations with Jordan.

1st veterinary conference inaugurated at university

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The first scientific conference of Arab veterinarians began at the University of Jordan faculty of agriculture today.

Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin opened the conference, representing His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Mr. Dudin affirmed the significance of the role of veterinarians in developing the nation's resources and building the national economy. Their role, he said, is not restricted to the development of animal wealth, but goes far beyond this to the greater task of helping achieve the significant strategic goals of the nation by providing food security for the Arab World.

The secretary general of the Federation of Arab Veterinarians, Dr. Najib Yassin, also spoke, and thanked Jordan for hosting the conference. He pointed out the economic significance of animal health, its importance for the national income and its role in commerce, industry and other areas of investment.

Dr. Yassin affirmed the significance of scientific efforts and expanded research to preserve and develop animal wealth, both in quantity and in quality, in order to raise the standard of living of the Arab citizen. He also thanked the Jordanian and Iraqi governments for their material and moral support of the federation.

Pharmaceutical and agricultural companies in Jordan, and the agents of foreign companies, have organised a special exhibition at the agriculture faculty on the occasion of the conference. Included are samples of the products of these companies, local and imported. The companies are also screening films on their products. The exhibition will continue throughout the period of the conference.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Yarmouk University is planning to open a veterinary school in 1985. A paper on the teaching of veterinary medicine at universities throughout the Arab World will be discussed at the university tomorrow.

The conference began its work immediately after the opening session, with a discussion of several working papers submitted by its participants.

The spokesman for the conference, Dr. Abdul Fattah Al Keilani, said that 13 working papers were submitted to the conference in its morning and afternoon sessions. Two groups of experts discussed the papers in separate meetings, he said.

A paper presented by a West Bank delegation dealt with developing animal health and veterinary services in the Arab countries. The paper proposed the improvement of the production of

cattle, to double their productivity of milk and meat.

Another paper, submitted by the delegation of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), dealt with the role of veterinary medicine in overall health. It also explained certain problems facing the Arab and Muslim worlds, particularly the problem of the cattle slaughtered every year during the pilgrimage season. The paper urged a search for a practical way to benefit from and preserve this meat. It also called for a set of international

specifications for the slaughtering of cattle and the preservation of the meat according to Islamic canon.

Dr. Keilani said other working papers concentrated on veterinary medicines, particularly the extraction of certain medicines from natural herbs.

An expanded discussion took place on the working papers, particularly on the question of the processing of medicines, the distribution of pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World and the raw materials fit for the production of medicines.

UNCTAD team, CAEU aide discuss seminar idea

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Official talks began today between a delegation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), under UNCTAD commercial section head Mr. Sa'id Jawahiriyah, and a team from the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), under CAEU Assistant Secretary General Mohammad Al Sharif.

The two sides discussed the requirements for a seminar of specialists from Arab CAEU member countries on the experiences in economic integration of

regional blocs such as the European Common Market Comecon and the economic group of Latin America.

At the end of the meeting, at CAEU headquarters here, CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qadouri received the UNCTAD delegation. He reviewed with them efforts made by the CAEU in working for joint Arab economic action, as well as the achievements accomplished by the CAEU, and practical scopes of cooperation with UNCTAD within the framework of an agreement concluded between the two in March 1980.

Jordanian firms invited to participate in Leipzig engineering industries fair

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Amman Chamber of Industry has said that the chamber has received an invitation to participate in an engineering industries fair in Leipzig, East Germany, which will be held in the autumn of 1982.

The chamber has issued a circular inviting participation, and distributed it to the owners of industrial and commercial establishments in Jordan. The spokesman said that the East German engineering association will organise the fair to study means of raising the level of economic pro-

ductivity of engineering industries.

Talhouni sees fair
AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni, several senators, ministers and high-ranking officials of the public and private sectors today visited the Iraqi-products fair at the Professional Associations Complex.

Mr. Talhouni and the Jordanian officials praised the heroic stand of Iraq in defence of the Arab Nation in the face of the Iranian onslaught.

Salma Kettaneh
and
Ellen Kettaneh Khouri
thank you for sharing their sorrow
with them.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Prince Ra'd visits blindness society

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the honorary chairman of the friendship society for the blind, accompanied by Mr. Dirar Al Ghanim, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Life Insurance Company, this afternoon visited the society's premises, where they were briefed on the society's role and its services to the blind in academic and vocational education as well as its social services to the blind such as continued housing and social care after they complete their academic or vocational training and secure jobs. Mr. Ghanim presented JD 2,000 life insurance policies to 150 members of the society.

Labour education seminar ends

IRBID, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The fourth labour education seminar this year concluded at the Labour Education Institute in Irbid today. Twenty-five participants took part in the 10-day seminar, from various labour institutions in Irbid Governorate. During the seminar, they received lectures on labour legislation, safety and social security, as well as the development of the labour movement in Jordan.

Seminar on safety belts planned

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — A symposium on the importance of auto safety belts to curb the danger of injury in road accidents will be held at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on Nov. 22. Dr. Ruhil Al Sharif, the director of the centre of the RSS' Building Materials Research Centre, said that the symposium, which will be held in cooperation between the centre and the Jordanian society for the prevention of road accidents, will discuss means of curbing the dangers of road accidents, most importantly the use of safety belts. Mr. Sharif said that the participants in the symposium will draw up a working paper on the gradual introduction of safety belts and the imposition of fines for those not installing them. During the symposium, documentary films will be exhibited showing the benefit of safety belts.

Marketing seminar planned

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The Jordan Institute of Administration will organise a seminar on market planning and management at the institute's headquarters, beginning on Sept. 29. The aims of the 10-day seminar are to explain the philosophy and tasks of marketing management, and to draw up policies and make decisions on the marketing process, as well as to conduct marketing studies and research into markets and commodities.

ECWA statistics confab hears Jordanian and Syrian papers

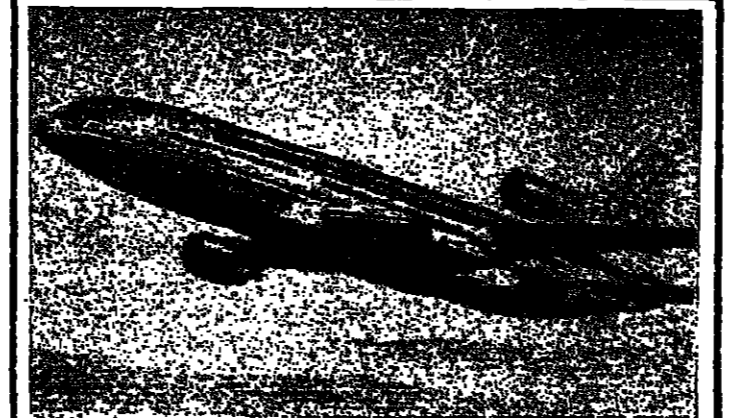
AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — A team of experts from the Economic Commission for Western Asia meeting at the Statistics Department in Amman today discussed Jordanian and Syrian working papers on foreign trade and industrial statistics.

The Jordanian working paper discussed statistics related to customs operations and duties; the auditing of information and documents used; the conditions of Jordan's free zones, and problems obstructing the classification of foreign trade statistics as needed for purposes of development, planning and decision-making.

The working paper also included a detailed explanation of statistical work related to the preparation of foreign trade statistics. It also discussed the forms used in industrial survey operations and the classification of industrial activities, and statistical methods used by the department in this connection.

The Syrian working paper discussed methods used in preparing foreign trade and industrial statistics in Syria, in terms of their contents and characteristics, methods of collection and publication and the criteria used. It contained several suggestions for practical improvement in these areas.

Alia to get 1st TriStar jet



AMMAN, Sept. 7 (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will take ownership of its first Lockheed TriStar jet between Sept. 10 and 14.

The plane is reportedly now about ready for its change of title, and Alia board members are planning a trip to Los Angeles, California to take delivery and return on its maiden flight to Amman, on Sept. 27.

The plane and other TriStar Alia intends to purchase will be painted with Alia's new logo and colours.

Advertise by mail

in the Jordan Times

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5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
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POLITICAL HORIZON

Factors affecting U.S. foreign policy and the Middle East

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

In my last two articles on U.S. foreign policy, I focused on some aspects of its background while in the second of those two articles I concentrated on identifying American interests on the global as well as the Middle East regional levels. It is now pertinent to attempt to identify some factors whose input plays a role in the shaping of the complex process of forming U.S. policy.

depending on the issue as well as the circumstances surrounding it. The personality of the president, his party affiliation as well as a host of other connections, have a tremendous bearing on U.S. policy formation.

have never had a notion whatsoever about what the Jordanians, Palestinians or Arabs are talking about. And it is thus that the stream of Congressional, State Department officials or very high level visitors continue to flow into the area on "fact-finding" and assessment missions. Any, or all of these delegations privately admit they can see that there is injustice done to the Arab side. Also amazing to the Arabs is the understanding and appreciation shown by retired or out-of-office American personalities.

the exclusion of some countries who have, over the years, maintained in spite of very great odds friendly relations with America? Why is it that maintaining relations with Israel has become a strategic interest when the whole Arab World, indeed the Islamic World, is not viewed as such?

The process is as complex and difficult to comprehend as is the American federal government's structure itself. U.S. foreign policy is the more difficult since it is not made by one man, or even one institution, not even the U.S. president himself, but by a multiplicity of institutions, individuals, groups, the media and pressure groups each inserting a certain amount of input. The president may issue a statement in open form while a member, or members, of Congress may see fit to alter it, or elaborate on it, and often they may even completely contradict it. The State Department may have its own interpretation of what was said by the executive or the legislative branches of government. The National Security Council, the Pentagon and other executive departments also participate, one way or the other.

Privately, most, if not all American politicians, statesmen and functionaries of U.S. foreign policy admit they understand well, perhaps even too well, the legitimate rights of the Arabs and appreciate their point of view. Publicly, however, they act as if they

How is it, the Arabs ask, that such a state of affairs is allowed to continue from year to year, indeed from one administration to the next? The Arabs can and do appreciate that the U.S. is an open and free society—a society where decisions are reached not by the will of one man but after careful study, scrutiny and diverse input. Yet how is it that the support for Israel stays so firm, so unchangeable and, in fact, seems to continue to increase with time in depth, scope and intensity? Why is it that the U.S. has to explain itself and to defend its actions in its relations with even Saudi Arabia? How did Israel become the bedrock of American interests in the Middle East, often, to

Questions like these need answers that can show some appreciation of the level of thinking current in the Arab World. The moderates as well as the so-called radical Arab regimes have shown their willingness, time and again, to cooperate in reaching an amicable and honourable solution, or solutions, to the problems of the area. Radicals and moderates alike have come to grips with the vulnerability of the successive administrations to pressures applied by the Zionist lobby in the United States—a vulnerability that seems to increase with the passage of time—but they cannot understand why such a state of affairs is allowed to continue. Inasmuch as the Arabs themselves are at fault in being so disorganised and directionless, the U.S. is at fault in allowing itself to be so strongly guided by the Zionist lobby, and in contradiction with its very vital interests.

While the tempo of West German political life has slackened off for the summer break, Hans Dietrich Genscher, the country's foreign minister and leader of the minority party in the coalition Government, has been keeping a high profile.



Genscher's high wire act

By Jonathan Carr

BONN: In the West German political arena, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher is clearly the star acrobat. Balanced on a wobbly high wire, he can carry on several different activities simultaneously with a speed which deceives the eye and holds the audience enthralled. For a corpulent 54-year-old with a history of poor health, this is no mean achievement.

Rarely have Herr Genscher's abilities been better displayed than during last month (August)—a time when most politicians are usually on holiday and Bonn goes to sleep.

As foreign minister, Herr Genscher has constantly captured the limelight, whether preparing for the North-South conference in Mexico this autumn or talking with his U.S. counterpart on defence or his Polish colleague on credit or with the Greeks about the European community.

He even found time to issue a new call for a European union, urging the creation of a new EEC council for security affairs and saying that the Bonn cabinet would shortly be devoting a special session to the idea.

Many Germans must have gained the impression from all this that Herr Genscher was acting as a kind of one-man government.

True, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave the occasional cautious interview from his lake-side home in Schleswig-Holstein. The finance minister, Herr Hans Matthöfer, was known to be working on plans for more budgetary savings—but was saying little about them. And the economics minister, Count Otto Lambdorsdorf, was on a working visit to the Far East.

But the publicity gained jointly by all three far from equalled that won by the foreign minister on his own.

It would be absurd to suggest that Herr Genscher was running West German foreign policy simply for personal publicity purposes. But there is no doubt that these activities gave him the best possible backcloth against which to launch a major domestic political initiative, in his capacity as chairman of the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP)—the junior partner in the Bonn coalition with Herr Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD).

In a remarkable statement (issued as a letter to high FDP officials—an excellent way to gain wide publicity in Bonn without appearing to be seeking it) Herr Genscher said he felt the country faced a challenge similar to that of the reconstruction after World War II.

He firmly rejected an SPD idea that a supplementary tax be imposed for a limited period to help cut government borrowing, but he also stressed that much more was at stake than that issue alone.

The fundamental question, he said, was whether the market economy could be preserved, competition be allowed to flourish and investment boosted to create more jobs. This could only be achieved by less state influence and expenditure, said Herr Genscher, and not by an increase in revenue.

For many, the foreign minister seemed to be calling into question the FDP's alliance with the SPD—which was born in 1969 and has existed under the Schmidt-Genscher leadership since 1974.

He was unilaterally ruling out the supplementary tax, even before the cabinet session on September 2 and 3 during which final budget issues are to be thrashed out. And he raised the question of whether unemployment pay should be cut—a measure over which many Social Democrats say they

A sad fact

ONE OF the more mysterious aspects of American policy in the Middle East is the commitment made by Henry Kissinger to Israel several years ago to the effect that the United States would never negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until the PLO had recognised Israel's "right" to exist. Since that commitment was made, the government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has taken an increasingly adamant position against ever talking with the PLO. This raises an important question that we feel our friends in the United States should discuss openly and honestly: does not the unqualified Israeli position against ever holding any talks with the PLO nullify the qualified American position of talking with the PLO only after it recognises Israel's right to exist? Aren't the Americans being more holy than the Pope?

The more interesting point that underlies this is related to how American foreign policy is formulated. Is America concerned for the security and existence of Israel as one nation among many others in the Middle East? If so, then the PLO can be seen as having already met the conditions for a dialogue with the United States. But we do not think this is really the case. The United States, in this instance, is in the awkward position of revealing that its foreign policy is dictated by the stranglehold of special interest groups with intense powers of political blackmail within the arena of domestic American politics. The Israeli refusal ever to talk with the PLO should nullify the American commitment regarding such talks with the PLO. The fact that the American commitment is still offered as a cornerstone of American policy in the Middle East is a sad fact.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Confident our cause is just

AL RA'I: Day after day, the world is becoming more convinced that the Palestine issue is the crux of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and that the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, foremost their right to establish their independent state, is the real key to the settlement of the dispute.

The statement issued yesterday by several French personalities as well as the statements made by the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky are a significant response to the collective Arab efforts aimed at persuading the world's public that Arab demands are fair and that the path the Arabs are seeking to reach the comprehensive and just settlement is a sound path.

The statement issued by the French personalities and the one by the Austrian chancellor are strong, and they give clear signs of the role being played by the United States in obstructing the peace efforts in the area and the role which the European group should play to break the monopoly which Washington is trying to impose on these efforts.

Israel could not have acted as a super power, as the statement of the French personalities said, had it not been for the absolute material and moral support which Washington is rendering to the Zionist entity. This support has made the United States lose the confidence of the Arabs and has obstructed Arab friendship of the United States. Chancellor Kreisky has also affirmed that the only way for a just and comprehensive settlement is the guaranteeing of the Arab's full rights and putting a final end to the policy of Zionist arrogance and aggression which is undermining the foundations of peace in the area and pushing it towards a catastrophe.

While we welcome the contents of the French statement and that of the Austrian Chancellor, we are certain that the confidence of this nation in the fairness of its cause will enable it to attract more friends, and that this trend will grow even stronger because it is the only way which could lead the area into peace.

Egypt: Where to?

AL DUSTOUR: The large-scale campaigns of arrest being waged in Egypt these days are much more than a mere reaction to the sectarian sedition in Egypt last June.

There are questions being asked about the real reasons which led President Anwar Sadat to take this step.

Despite the talk about the restoration of democracy in Egypt, the political line which President Sadat followed on the local, Arab and international levels has caused a sweeping wave of indignation. The Camp David agreements came to blow up the bridges which the Egyptian president tried to construct with his people. Islamic groups are the groups which most oppose Sadat's policy towards Israel and the United States. The generation which grew up under President Nasser's pan-Arab line is also opposing Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab fold. America's promises of prosperity have proven to be an illusion. Thus the Egyptian regime found itself in the past compelled to say "no" in the autonomy negotiations and to freeze these talks without being able to return to the Arab ranks and without being able to overcome the aggravated political and economic crisis in Egypt.

However, Sadat met with Begin again and gave new concessions vis-a-vis the resumption of the autonomy talks. He also reaffirmed to the Israelis his previous pledges about the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel. Sadat knows that these steps are provocative to the Egyptian people and to the Arab and Muslim Worlds. Consequently, before the Egyptian opposition could form a national front opposing the treaty with Israel, and before this new front could commit any violation of the law, those involved in the Camp David process had to deal this painful blow to Egypt's national leaders by arresting well over 1,500 politicians, journalists, trade unionists and intellectuals, and by suspending eight opposition newspapers.

Sadat attributed all this to the sectarian sedition, while it has become evident that Egypt has entered a new phase of official violence and terror. But what will the results be? Only the Egyptian people know the answer.

Arabs and the Afghan connection

By Claud Morris

AN INTERESTING sequence of events, have been taking place in the Arab World. Their possible significance has however been largely ignored by Western media.

Following a call by the Libyan ambassador to the United Arab Emirates on Sheikh Zayed in Abu Dhabi on May 24th, Zayed himself flew to the Libyan capital Tripoli on July 1st. He was accompanied by his chief adviser, Mr. Ahmed Al Suwaidi, together with Mr. Rashid Abdulla' his minister of state for foreign affairs. The trio stayed at Ba'ir Al Diyafa, the guest house for visiting heads of state on the Tripoli sea shore.

Among topics discussed with Col. Qadhafi during this visit was the harmonising of relationships, not only between the Arab countries, but between the Arabs and the West.

Britain and the West certainly have few better yet more independent-minded friends in the Arab World than Sheikh Zayed. As to his attitude to the United States, I was in Abu Dhabi at the close of the Gulf Co-operation Council meeting when Zayed declared: "What we want from the United States as a matter of principle, is not that she should side with the Arabs but that she should be even-handed; even if this even-handedness hurts us a bit. What we want is justice because this is in the interests of the world as a whole and in the interests of the United States itself."

During the Tripoli talks between Zayed and Qadhafi this topic of U.S. interests in the Arab area was naturally of importance. Allied to this, however, was the matter of Gulf security, together with Qadhafi's support for the new Gulf Co-operation Council. On the agenda were Arab security and border problems — subjects, which must include Arab relations with Russia, including of course the controversial issue of Afghanistan.

It is to this issue of Afghanistan, the Arabs and the Soviet Union that I feel we might currently and with profit direct a little attention.

Earlier this year, for example, Col. Qadhafi visited the Soviet Union. Before flying out of Tripoli he gave a significant interview for the leading Japanese daily, "Asahi Shinbun". In this interview he made what were subsequently described in Japan as a number of anti-Soviet statements.

From the U.S. press reports on Qadhafi's trip, one would suppose that this was a rapturous visit to the Kremlin by an Arab leader who was about to concede everything that Mr. Leonid Brezhnev desired. The reality was somewhat different. Landing en route in Sofia, Qadhafi was remarkably cool to his Eastern bloc hosts. On reaching Moscow he surprised Mr. Brezhnev by preferring to go alone to a mosque to pray rather than paying a ritual visit to Lenin's tomb. He refused to hand over to Tass news agency an advance of a speech he was to make at a Kremlin dinner. His public reason was that he preferred to speak com-

pletely off the cuff, his normal style. The more subtle private reason was that Qadhafi did not want the Russians to have the opportunity to censor his statement ahead of time.

When because to his feet he gave a speech which would have delighted the heart of Lord Carlington, President Reagan or even Mr. Alexander Haig. To the embarrassment of an appalled Leonid Brezhnev and a stolid-faced Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, he flayed Mr. Brezhnev's policy in Afghanistan. "No other recent visitor from abroad has had the temerity to speak in these terms."

In fact of course, Col. Qadhafi was pronouncing — in his own individualistic way — the commonly held views of many Muslim Arab states.

You would suppose that such a speech would receive widespread world coverage. Not so.

First of all, there was a virtual blackout inside Russia. Every single word of Qadhafi's denunciation of Soviet policy was deleted by Tass. Even before he had stopped speaking Mikhail A Suslov, chief strategist of the politburo, had signalled the censors. Next morning, an infuriated Qadhafi ordered his own news agency, JANA, to see that the text of his remarks were distributed throughout their network.

Qadhafi told Brezhnev and the startled leaders: "Afghanistan's independence and neutrality should be restored and foreign intervention in her affairs should be brought to an end. Other details of the Gulf's neutrality and its shift from the world's power struggle should also be discussed."

Yet the Western media currently portrays Libya as being over-influenced by Soviet policies. The truth is that however much Western opinion is itself swayed by the anti-Libyan sentiment which has gained ground over the past eighteen months, certainly in the U.S., the actual facts of Soviet influence on Libya would appear to differ somewhat from many stories in the Western press.

For example, on Qadhafi's return from Moscow, Al Jamahiriya newspaper in Tripoli, ran a full page article, written in satirical style. The article advised its Libyan readers, if they wanted to see Moscow, to restrain the urge to pay an actual visit. "Better to read about it or go to the movies", said the paper. "You either have to stay in your hotel all day or if you want anything, stand in a queue". Describing Moscow food the writer of the article, a press member of the delegation, said he could find nothing to eat except "chicken in the morning, chicken in the afternoon and chicken at night". The Muscovites were described as gloomy and unsmiling.

This is hardly the type of article, one would expect to see in a leading publication of a country which U.S. columnists are still currently

describing as "a fervent ally and agent" of Soviet policies.

Since his visit to Moscow let us stand and common interest. This means, perhaps, that as a start we should look not solely at the areas of disagreement, but at areas where Arab foreign policy is as a whole, allied to, and in harmony with Western foreign policy.

There is no doubt that Israel with its powerful lobby, will oppose measures which bring stability to the Gulf, to Afghanistan or to Iraq and Iran, just as it opposes stability in the Lebanon and sure up a devil's brew at every opportunity. For Israel fears that stability in any part of the Arab World will heighten the day when Palestinian peace with justice becomes unavoidable.

Sometime in the very near future, however, President Reagan and his team will have to decide whether they go for peace in the area by taking steps of conciliation with potential Arab allies who agree with them on a number of key issues, or whether they will follow the negative policies of blackening the Arab "name" and dividing the Arab World, so beloved by Mr. Begin.

One must admit of course that more than a small degree of fence mending will be in order before better relationships are achieved between the Arabs and the U.S.A. But there are many who take the view that this fence mending is not only possible, but that President Reagan is the kind of man who will in the end aid and abet a new Arab American understanding and not hinder it.

I think that parts of the Arab World could also make a mistake in understanding or even at this juncture over-criticising Reagan, despite the natural agony felt in Arab circles regarding U.S. attitudes to the Israeli actions in the Lebanon. You lose what you condemn. You cannot attract what you criticise. Reagan is a man who in the long run will listen to all sides — including the friendly Council of Britain's Carlington. And I believe that most Arabs, hungry for fresh hope and a break-through in a situation which has been near impossible for many years, would today support an even-handed and just Reagan initiative, even if in the words of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan "his even-handedness hurts us a bit".

Last week I came across a quotation in a book by Ronald Higgins, a former British Middle East diplomat. This apt quotation said: "I would rather have blood on my hands than water, like Pilate". Those in the West, who take less than an even-handed stand on current aspects of the Middle East crisis must forgive the Arabs if they feel that their Western and particularly U.S. friends sometimes emulate Pilate. It is time for President Reagan to re-evaluate his country's position.

also remember what else has happened. Col. Qadhafi has made a sudden rapprochement with King

Hassan of Morocco — generally described in the U.S. as a good friend of America and the West, as indeed he is. Since that time, on July 19th to be exact, King Hassan has sent an envoy for talks with Sheikh Zayed. Diplomatic circles inform me that moves are now well afoot to bring about a reconciliation between Libya and Saudi Arabia. This latter event would certainly have the full support of Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Kalifa of Qatar and the other Gulf states. Also vitally interested in this healing process is the government of Kuwait with its high range of diplomatic skills.

Already, to emphasise the mutuality of interests in the Arab area, Qadhafi has pledged his support for the new Gulf Co-operation Council under its secretary-general, the able Kuwaiti, my old friend, Mr. Abdullah Bisbara, a pledge he reiterated in Tripoli.

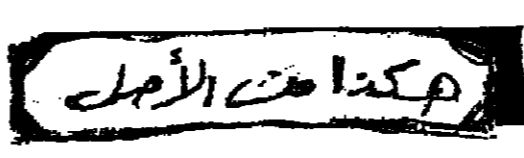
What a different scenario this presents to the one currently presented by the majority of the press.

The idea that the Arab World is slipping steadily into the Soviet orbit is one that is of course heavily promoted by the Israeli lobby in the United States. The fact that Islam is totally opposed to Marxist Communism is ignored. The fact of any mutuality of interests between the United States and the Arab countries is played down.

The truth is of course that in the case of Libya, Qadhafi's government is signalling its desire to "re-balance" its foreign relations and repair broken bridges with the West. According to JANA, the Libyan news agency, the country has been anticipating invasion. It faces many international pressures. And according to the Libyans themselves they do not now want to be irretrievably dependent or linked with one super-power, the Soviet Union.

Can Mr. Reagan, Mr. Alexander Haig or indeed Lord Carlington remain unaware for long of the significance of Libya's move towards friendship with a country classed as an "American ally" — Morocco? Or of changes which have taken place relating to the Libyans and Chad? Can they be unaware of the rapprochement which has recently taken place between a number of Arab states following "the Israeli raid on Iraq and the Israeli escalation of the Lebanese war"? Can they, most importantly of all, be unaware of the advantage to the United States, Britain and the EEC of a common front with the Arabs over Afghanistan?

Many of my Arab ambassador friends in London wring their hands in despair and say that if the United States had a more pragmatic foreign policy, one not dominated by personalities and the long-lasting "hang up" regarding Israel's interests, she might now begin at least to forge a policy of "common cause" with the Arab states. First of all, this might be in the areas of common under-



Jordan's economy: 1980 and beyond (Part 1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is part one of a four-part series embodying major excerpts of a Royal Scientific Society (RSS) report on Jordan's economy. The report presents (today and tomorrow) a review of the basic sectors of the country's economy. The analysis includes a survey of the important sectors in the economy and focusses on the key indicators in these sectors, to reflect the changes in the economy during the past year. The sectoral analysis concludes with an assessment of the whole economy, outlining the concerns and suggesting possible remedies. The authors, Dr. Bassam A. Lakat and Dr. Bassam J. Asfour, of the RSS economics department, also present (in Part III, to appear on Thursday), a brief evaluation of the country's first five-year plan and a summary (Part IV on Saturday) of objectives of the second.

The Department of Statistics figures also indicate the shares of profits and income from self-employed persons and wages in G.D.P. These were slightly down by a fraction of a percentage point to 47.2 per cent and 37.3 per cent respectively.

Agricultural production

AFTER SEVERAL years of drought, one is glad to report a good change of fortunes in this sector. The improvement in production is almost completely due to weather conditions. The effect was greatly felt in grain farming and highland vegetation. Furthermore, the private sector is encouraged by the continuing expenditure on infrastructure by the government.

As a result, wheat production rose sevenfold to 0.13 million tons and barley production nearly tenfold to 49,100 tons. However, if these figures are compared to those of 1974, the last year during which Jordan enjoyed bumper harvest, the results do not appear very favourable. The same line of reasoning follows for fruit production. Regarding vegetables, small expansion in production took place during 1980, and on comparison with 1974, all growth is wholly attributable to expansion of activity in the Jordan Valley.

The general increase in production was not reflected upon export figures. As only vegetables and fruits are exportables, export earnings rose very modestly during the January-September of 1980; from JD 17.1 million to JD 18.3 million when compared to the same period of 1979.

Manufacturing and mining

FIGURES ISSUED by the Central Bank last December show that the index of industrial production rose by 23.5 per cent during 1980 compared to 18 per cent during 1979. The fastest growing was

pharmaceutical production, which exhibited an astounding 70 per cent increase in production in 1980 compared to 15 per cent only in 1979. The main reason for this dramatic increase was the starting of production by new units. The other main item showing greatest increase was the volume of phosphate mining which rose by 38.4 per cent in 1980 to 3.9 million tons compared to 2.8 million tons mined in 1979, a rather long overdue increase. Electricity generation also rose by over 20 per cent. Some industries suffered a decline in production - namely plastics and fodder. The former suffered a decline of 37 per cent in 1979 and was followed by a further 10 per cent in 1980. A reason for this fall could be the rise in prices of naphtha, the main ingredient of plastic materials, following the large rises in oil prices experienced during the past three years.

Some problems remain in the industrial sector. The high price of land and the relative shortage of skilled personnel are two problems to mention. Bank credit seems to be made available to industry; figures indicate that total domestic credit to industry and mining was increased by about 20 per cent to reach JD 91.2 million at the end of 1980. The cost of credit is in the region of 8 per cent - 9 per cent evidently low by current international standards.

Construction activity

THE NEW TAKE-OFF in construction activity started in 1979 by a 57.5 per cent increase in total area of permits issued and was followed by a near 20 per cent increase in 1980. The increase in total area during the past year was accompanied by a drop of 8 per cent in the number of permits indicating a rise in the average size of each permit by 29.5 per cent to 364.2 square metres. The main implication of this is not that the

average size of a house is increasing, rather, the trend towards building apartment blocks is increasing.

The rise in total credit extended to this sector slowed down from over 50 per cent in 1979 to about 19.3 per cent during last year. This reflected the above-mentioned statement regarding activity and total area of permits. The sector's share of credit changed very little and stayed at slightly below 30 per cent. The continuing high liquidity enjoyed in the economy was the main reason for continued activity, helped by availability of relatively cheap labour from Egypt and other countries.

The cost of construction materials went up by 22.3 per cent during last year, compared to only 10 per cent in 1979.

Prices

AS AN INDICATION of the movement of prices in the country, we have three indices to use this year: the Department of Statistics' Cost of Living Index rose by 11.1 per cent, the Central Bank Wholesale Price Index was up by 14.1 per cent and the Ministry of Supply's Retail Price Index of Principle Consumer Goods rose by about 12.5 per cent. Accordingly, a reasonable inflation rate could be in the region of 11-14 per cent.

The main items showing the biggest increases were fuels and construction materials. The former were up by about 86 per cent during the year. The effect of this is likely to be reflected in other sectors of the economy during 1981, as energy price rises are passed on to the consumers. Further, the rise in wage rates for the civil service are likely to be followed in the private sector. Lastly, the recent strength in the dollar exchange rate will be reflected in our open economy on

our inflation rate this year. All these pressures point to a higher rate of increase of prices than that experienced during 1980.

Government finance

THE RECORD RATES of growth of revenues and expenditures experienced during 1979 were not repeated during 1980. The Central Bank's bulletin for January 1981 shows that total revenues rose by 10.1 per cent almost exclusively due to a 21.2 per cent growth in domestic revenues. Similarly, total expenditures rose by a rather modest 3.1 per cent during 1980 with capital expenditures falling slightly. The net result was a fall in the government domestic deficit from JD 64.4 million in 1979 to JD 35.6 million in 1980.

All components of domestic revenues rose during 1980. Income tax collection rose by almost 19 per cent to JD 27.0 million compared to JD 22.7 million in 1979. Similarly, customs and excise tax collection rose by a more modest 12 per cent to JD 96.1 million. External grants rose by only 0.8 per cent. Foreign borrowing was 8.4 per cent up to JD 42.6 million.

The government, it seems, preferred to consolidate the expenditure increases experienced during 1979; as a result these rose by only 3.1 per cent in 1980. There were no substantial increases in pay for civil servants in 1980. Capital expenditures were maintained at 1979 levels in the final year of the 1976-80 plan. Special transfer payments were increased slightly. Food subsidies increased from JD 11.1 million in 1979 to JD 15.0 million in 1980, and fuel subsidies also increased by JD 2.5 million to JD 31.0 million in 1980.

As a result of the government's domestic deficit, internal public debt rose during 1980 by 31.5 per cent to a record JD 197.8 million.

Interest on this outstanding debt was a relatively low JD 7.4 million. The most noticeable fact regarding the distribution of claims held against the government is the fall in the commercial banks' and the public's share and the rise of that of the Central Bank. While lending by the Central Bank and the commercial banks amount to printing money, more should be done to encourage the private institutions and the general public to hold government bills and bonds in an effort to siphon off the excess liquidity the country enjoys.

These claims should be as attractive as other available securities in the market; this is the only way in which government debt can be sold effectively and with success.

The total outstanding external public debt rose by about a quarter to JD 382.4 million during 1980. The debt service ratio fell by four percentage points to 35.1 per cent during 1980. The above ratio was 23.2 per cent only in 1978, and it should be expected to fall if borrowing was maintained at the same absolute level, given the rising trend of exports.

National income

FIGURES RELEASED by the Department of Statistics reveal Gross Domestic Product at cost rose by 21 per cent during 1980 to reach JD 762.4 million, compared to a growth rate of 19 per cent in 1979 and 25 per cent in 1978. G.N.P. rose by a larger rate of 21.8 per cent in 1980, compared to 17.6 per cent in 1979. In real terms, we have a rate of 9-10 per cent in G.D.P. during 1980.

All sectors experienced high growth rates. Agricultural value added rose fastest by a high 34.2 per cent which was mainly due to increase in production of field crops following favourable weather conditions. Value added in construction sector rose by 27 per cent, compared to 72 per cent in 1979, whilst mining and quarrying rose by the slightly lower rate of 24.7 per cent. The fastest growth rate was registered

for the financial services sector; this was 15 per cent only in 1980 compared to about 38 per cent in 1979. Consequently, the share of agriculture in G.D.P. rose by less than 1 per cent during 1980 to 7.7 per cent at mainly the expense of the financial services sector which saw its share falling by 0.7 per cent to 13.6 per cent. All the other sectors kept their relative shares with little variation. The biggest sector remains the government (20.4 per cent) followed by trade and commerce with 17.4 per cent and industry with 14.2 per cent.

In sharp contrast to past experience, the private sector's and the government's final consumption expenditure rose by a relatively moderate rate of about 10.5 per cent during 1980, compared to a rate of 30 per cent in 1979. Whilst this may represent a slowdown of consumption expenditure, it was not reflected on G.N.P. growth rates during 1980 and may do so in 1981.

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ECONOMY

OPEC chief hopeful on oil prices pact

China's reserves up 62%

JAKARTA, Sept. 7 (R) — The President of OPEC, Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, says he believes a unified oil price, probably based on a compromise \$34 a barrel, will emerge from the organisation's next scheduled meeting in December.

He says the price "hawks" in OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — will eventually be forced to compromise by the glut on the world market despite the failure of emergency talks in Geneva to agree on a unified base price.

"It is indeed unfortunate that at Geneva five of the 13 (OPEC members) refused to agree to a unified price at \$34," he told

Reuters in an interview.

"Perhaps the market will be a better teacher... at Abu Dhabi I am optimistic we will all agree to peg at \$34." Asked if further Saudi Arabian production cuts would facilitate agreement, he replied: "Yes, correct. That would certainly help the situation."

Dr. Subroto, Indonesia's energy minister, added: "What will bring the others to agree to the \$34 level is the difficulty they are facing maintaining their present price levels, particularly the African producers and also perhaps some of the Middle Eastern ones like Iraq."

On August 26, Nigeria announced a four-dollar cut in its

price of \$40 to remain in force until the Abu Dhabi meeting. Nigeria, with Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Iraq, refused at Geneva to drop its top rates closer to Saudi Arabia's \$32.

The Saudis refused to raise their price above \$34 and OPEC's hope of creating a narrower unified range to give all exporters a more-or-less equal chance of selling in the present glut failed.

Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, did agree to a production cutback.

But the OPEC president said the Saudi cut of one million barrels a day was not really meant to influence the market. It was just a gesture of goodwill.

"A cut of one million barrels a day is not meant to influence the market. One million will not do much to reduce the over-supply glut existing between 1.5 and 2.2 million barrels," Dr. Subroto said.

Asked about predictions of a worldwide increase in demand over the coming 12 months, he said everything hinged on what happened to the United States' economy.

"Various moves like tax cuts and defence spending could act as a pump primer to the U.S. economy, and if it develops better in the third and fourth quarters, then there is indeed a good possibility oil demand will pick up in 1982, maybe by the middle or end

of the year."

Any turnaround in the world economic situation would have to come from the American economy, he said, and this would influence the European and Japanese economies and interest rates.

He said the question of interest rates was vital because of their effect on policies on stocking crude oil.

"So far you (the industrialised world) have de-stocked quite substantially, particularly because of high interest rates and inventory charges, so if you want to keep a surplus above the normal surplus of around 600 million barrels then

you have to re-stock and that will push up demand," Dr. Subroto said.

"If the American economy does not pick up and demand continues to be slack or even weakens, then of course people will have this so-called glut psychology and expect a lower price, and they will postpone buying until they get a lower price."

As far as Indonesia was concerned, "we will have no trouble at all agreeing to a unified price at \$34", he said.

Indonesia, which produces 1.6 million barrels a day, already sells at \$34 a barrel for marker crude, with a one dollar differential for high quality minas.

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) — China's foreign exchange reserves soared to \$3.81 billion at the end of June, a 62 per cent rise from \$2.361 billion at the end of March, according to the New China News Agency (NCNA).

Gold reserves of 12.8 million ounces (400 tonnes) were unchanged since March, NCNA said, quoting the official magazine Chinese Finance.

Foreign diplomats and bankers were at a loss to explain the leap in reserves but said no firm conclusions could be drawn until it was known how they were calculated.

China started issuing foreign reserve and gold figures in July for the first time since the communist takeover in 1949, and plans to issue them quarterly. Membership of the International Monetary Fund, which China joined last year, requires the publication of financial information.

NCNA said total currency in circulation was 30,639 billion yuan (\$17 billion), compared with 32,562 billion yuan (\$18 billion) at the end of the first quarter of the year.

After denouncing such methods as capitalist for three decades, China has recently introduced policies aimed at reducing the money supply, rather like British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Strong dollar damages U.S. competitiveness abroad

By David Lascelles

NEW YORK: While no-one expects the strength of the dollar to do the same damage that the strong pound did to Britain's much more foreign trade-orientated economy earlier this year, it is bound to affect America's international competitiveness, and hence its balance of trade. Mr. Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, has said he foresees "a rough trade climate for the months to come."

When the dollar hit its peak earlier this month, it had risen in value by more than 10 per cent against the currencies of major trading partners since March alone, according to the trade weighted average compiled by Morgan Guaranty, the New York bank. But the gain against selected trading partners was much higher than this.

In the past 12 months, the dollar has gained 30 per cent against the D-Mark, 10 per cent against the yen, 22 per cent against sterling

and 24 per cent against the lira.

Although U.S. exporters began to feel the pinch earlier this year, the first big sign of trouble came on August 5, when the Commerce Department reported that exports declined slightly in the second quarter, by 1.2 per cent to \$60.39 billion. The value of imports, on the other hand, rose by 2.5 per cent to \$67.37 billion.

The department blamed this reversal of a previously improving trend specifically on the dollar. The U.S. is now unlikely to better

last year's deficit of \$36.4 billion as was once hoped. Instead, the gap could end up closer to \$40 billion.

The U.S. runs a surplus on its overall balance of payments thanks to the positive flow of invisibles. But some economists believe that even this could be in jeopardy if the dollar stays high. Chase Econometrics, the economic forecasting group, recently predicted that the U.S. could run up a \$13 billion deficit on goods and services by 1983.

The cause of the dollar's strength, of course, is the tight monetary policy being pursued by the Federal Reserve Board, which has pushed U.S. interest rates up to record levels and set off a surge of speculative buying of the dollar. The appeal of President Reagan's dramatic economic programme has also played a role.

Although the Fed is aware of the impact of its policy on U.S. competitiveness and has expressed some concern, the balance of trade is only a small consideration in the Fed's deliberations compared to the mighty task of beating inflation, its main goal.

It is unlikely to ease up just because some exporting industries are having a tougher time selling abroad. Indeed, a strong currency can help reduce inflation, as Bri-

tain has found.

If anxiety about these developments takes hold, it is more likely to be in the Commerce Department, or even the White House where nerves are more sensitive to unemployment, declining company profits and bankruptcies.

Exports are now equivalent to about 10 per cent of U.S. Gross National Product (GNP), which is about double the figure of 10 years ago. This reflects the tremendous growth of U.S. foreign trade in the last few years — more than 50 per cent in value since 1978. This means that a slowdown

in exports is more likely to make an impact today — particularly at a time when U.S. GNP growth is wavering, and the domestic outlook remains uncertain.

products most likely to be adversely affected are U.S. capital goods sales to Europe.

This is America's biggest market, involving chemicals, machinery, computers, broadcasting and telecommunications equipment, power generating equipment and scientific and measuring instruments. Consumer goods will be less affected because this is not where the main strengths of the U.S. lie.

Mr. Cohen also doubts that primary products, which are the other strong component of U.S. exports, will suffer because commodities are less prone to price changes than capital goods. There are fewer alternative suppliers for items like soya beans, wheat, coal

and cotton.

The competitiveness of the U.S. across the Atlantic is particularly vulnerable if the European economies do not recover in the second half of this year.

The National Foreign Trade Council, which represents exporters and tends to take a more positive view of the outlook, predicts that U.S. exports for the year as a whole will rise about 8 per cent to \$242 billion, with coal, chemicals, military equipment and capital goods (mainly oilfield and excavating equipment, and computers) and certain agricultural commodities leading the way.

Although instances of U.S. exporters in trouble because of a strong dollar are rare, a number of

big companies have begun to note the impact on their sales and profits. When Woolworth's, the large retailer, recently reported a \$14 million operating deficit for the second quarter, it specifically said that this was due to the problems of its foreign subsidiaries, who have to buy from the U.S.

Caterpillar Tractor, the fifth largest U.S. exporter, with foreign sales of \$3.1 billion, said that foreign earnings in the second quarter of this year had been offset by "reductions in some U.S. dollar prices to remain competitive with companies doing business in local currencies which have weakened against the dollar."

Financial Times news feature

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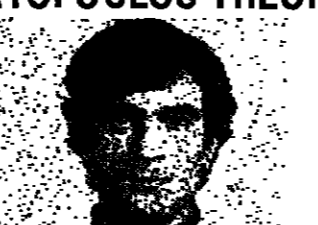
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| One sterling | 1.8170/90 | U.S. dollar | |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.974/77 | Canadian dollar | |
| | 2.4245/65 | West German marks | |
| | 2.6900/30 | Dutch guilders | |
| | 2.1050/70 | Swiss francs | |
| | 39.70/75 | Belgian francs | |
| | 5.8025/75 | French francs | |
| | 1215.75/1216.75 | Italian lire | |
| | 230.70/231.00 | Japanese yen | |
| | 5.2185/95 | Swedish crowns | |
| | 6.0705/25 | Norwegian crowns | |
| | 7.5985/6010 | Danish crowns | |
| One ounce of gold | 436.00/437.50 | U.S. dollars | |

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) — Share prices extended Friday's falls to end generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 8.1 at 546.8.

Guthrie was a firm feature, rising to close at 900p after Friday's close of 662p, following the bid by Malaysian government equity group Pervodalan Nasional. Industrial leaders closed lower by between 2p and 8p as in Blue Circle, Glaxo, Grand Met, ICI and Hawker Siddeley.

Gold shares pared early gains in places to close up to 50 cents firmer where changed.

Electricals were weak with falls of 11p apiece in Plessey and Thorne, while Ferranti was 15p lower. Battery cell maker Berc ended with a 26p gain at 120 after rejection of Hanson Trust's £73 million offer. Glass maker Pilkington slipped a further 10p at 316p.

Oils closed with gains of 2p apiece in B.P., Burmah and Shell. Banks drifted to close up to 8p easier. Bowater recovered from early weakness prompted by fears of a rights issue to accompany results due Wednesday and closed a net 3p lower at 250p.

Government bonds eased by up to ½ point at the longer end in response to lower sterling and caution ahead of tomorrow's U.K. banking statistics, dealers said.

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A. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision of the capacity expansion and updating the Spade system for Baq'a Satellite Earth Station (on turnkey basis) in accordance with the tender documents.

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C. The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 1400 hours, Nov. 7, 1981.

D. The technical proposal and the financial proposal shall be submitted in separate volumes, four copies of each. Each copy shall be in closed envelope, sealed with red wax and clearly marked: original, first, second and third copy.

E. All tenderers will be required to submit a bid bond in the amount of five per cent (5%) of tender price with the financial and management proposal (original copy).

F. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahhd Ismail
Director General, TCC

The big 'Airbus' family is growing

On the occasion of the recent Air Show at Le Bourget, the "Aérospatiale" company announced its results and its future plans in the domain of "Airbus", of which it is the "foreman" in association with several European constructors.

Airbus-Industrie, which is in charge of the different production programmes, announced that it has orders on hand for 469 aircraft, including 316 firm orders and 153 options. The orders come from air-transport companies from all over the world and are shared between the "A 300" model, the biggest which is a medium-range aircraft of 250 seats, and the "A 310", the 210-seater for middle distances. And now there is a new "baby", the Airbus "A 320", since the decision to build this 150-seat plane was announced at the "Salon du Bourget" and the Air-France company immediately ordered 50 of them. It is likely that this initiative will be followed, in the next few months, by a certain number of European and American companies.

The success of Airbus (42 % of whose construction is ensured by the French "Société Aérospatiale") can be explained by its new conception entirely adapted to today's technological conditions and by its particular performances: very little noise and especially (as decisive asset today) its small consumption of petrol. Because of these assets, Airbus Industrie expects to have sold nearly 1,500 of these planes between now and 1992. This will make the programme much more profitable, in view of the enormous investments needed.

However, "Aérospatiale" is not limiting its activities to its big contribution to the Airbus programme. It is now considering launching another and different programme, for a regional transport aircraft of some 40 seats. This plane interests many companies all over the world who, even before the project is completely firm, have already made virtual orders for some forty aircraft. This "A T R 42", as it is called, is at present being studied in association between "Aérospatiale" and an Italian group. If the project takes shape rapidly, it is probable that other partners, perhaps those of Airbus, will wish to take part, technically, commercially and financially. An American participation would be a great help in getting into the U.S. market, which is the most important in the world.

At the instigation of Aérospatiale, therefore, we are witnessing the development of a great family of commercial aircraft of all dimensions. This extension of the series, from the big medium-range to the regional transporter, is a considerable asset for the selling of the aircraft and also for their upkeep and their profitability of exploitation. It also explains why the European producers, with the French companies in the front line, are no longer afraid of pitting their strength and their technical prowess against the American airline giants, including the most powerful of all, the "Boeing" group in Seattle.

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at American fiasco at World Athletics Cup

urope, E. Germany share honours

Sept. 7 (R) — The Euro- and the East German shared the honours in the Athletics Cup but it will be at American fiasco which ger longest in track and collective memory. U.S. men worked hard to p for the disasters that had fore by winning four of the n's events on the third and y in the Olympic Stadium sterday. Any possibility that they might still hold on to the crown they won in Moscow two years ago finally faded in the discus as a result of a disappearing act by former world record holder John Powell. He was selected in the absence of Ben Plucknett, banned for using anabolic steroids. But for reasons never explained Powell failed to show up in Rome and

American team officials did not put in a substitute. It was an unhappy reminder of the 1972 Munich Olympics when two U.S. sprinters, Eddie Hart and Rey Robinson, failed to appear for their 100 metres heat because they had been given incorrect starting times by team officials. Few teams have had such mixed fortunes as the U.S. men in the World Cup. They won in Montreal but two years earlier at the inaugural contest in Dusseldorf they were beaten when they had victory all but in their grasp — and again a hamstring was to blame. They needed to win only the final event, the 4 x 400 metres relay, for which they were overwhelming favourites, to clinch overall victory. But, with 250 metres remaining, anchor runner Maxie Parks went lame and East Germany walked off with the title. But in Rome yesterday the Americans finally managed to win the hearts of the 60,000 spectators who flocked to the Olympic Stadium despite thunderstorms. Eager to show they could get something right, they reeled off four victories in 90 minutes to wind up a respectable three points adrift of men's runners-up East Germany. The U.S. also had the consolation of producing the only double champion in sprint star Evelyn Ashford who repeated the women's 100 and 200 metres triumphs she scored in 1979. Arguably the outstanding performer was Czechoslovak Jarmila

Kratochvílova, who ran the second-fastest women's 400 metres of all time when she clocked 48.61 seconds. Enjoying a new lease of track and field life at the age of 30, Kratochvílova went within one hundredth of a second of the world record held by East German Marita Koch — a formidable achievement on a wet, soggy track — and avenged the defeat she suffered at the hands of Koch in last year's Moscow Olympics. Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, Britain's world record-breaking pair, predictably won the 800 metres and 1,500 metres respectively for Europe but the most versatile of all current world record holders, Henry Rono of Kenya, apparently walked off in a huff. Rono, who set four world records in 1978, all of which still stand, was selected at the last minute to run the 5,000 metres for Africa. But he had other ideas and insisted he would run the 10,000 metres or not at all. African team officials took him at his word and brought in Ethiopian pair Mohamed Kadir for the 10,000 metres and Tolossa Kotu for the 5,000. Both were beaten. Men: 1. Europe 147 points, 2. East Germany 130, 3. United States 127, 4. Soviet Union 118, 5. Americas 95, 6. Italy 93, 7. Africa 66, 8. Oceania 61, 9. Asia 59. Women: 1. East Germany 120.5 points, 2. Europe 110, 3. Soviet Union 98, 4. U.S. 89, 5. Americas 72, 6. Italy 68.5, 7. Oceania 58, 8. Asia 32, 9. Africa 26.

Leonard, Hearn prepare for unification showdown

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — World Boxing Council welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard will close some of his sparring sessions to the public and press as he prepares for his welterweight unification showdown with Thomas Hearns at Caesars Palace. Leonard, who took Saturday and Sunday off from training, had conducted secret workouts before his second bout with Roberto Duran. They seemed to payoff as he stopped Duran in the eighth round to regain his title. Hearns, who continues to batter his sparring partners, also took the day off yesterday. The World Boxing Association champion suffered a slight swelling under his right eye Saturday, but his trainer, Emanuel Steward, claims that it will not prevent Hearns from fighting.

IOC may consider athletes' payment

ROME, Sept. 7 (R) — The Olympic movement may soon follow international athletics and adopt reforms on the issue of amateur status, the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch said today. The IOC congress opening in Baden-Baden, West Germany, on September 23, is sure to take far-reaching decisions on the question, he said. "The problems of the IAAF (International Amateur Athletic Federation) about amateurism are the same as those of the IOC, and our solutions may be the same," he told a news conference. Last week, the IAAF congress in Rome endorsed giving ample expenses to athletes for accommodation, food, transport, education and professional training. It also agreed that they may accept money from advertising contracts if these are handled by national federations. Samaranch said he could not predict whether the IOC would extend such reforms to all Olympic sports.

baseball roundup

Table with columns for National League, W, L, Pct., GB. Lists teams like St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, etc.

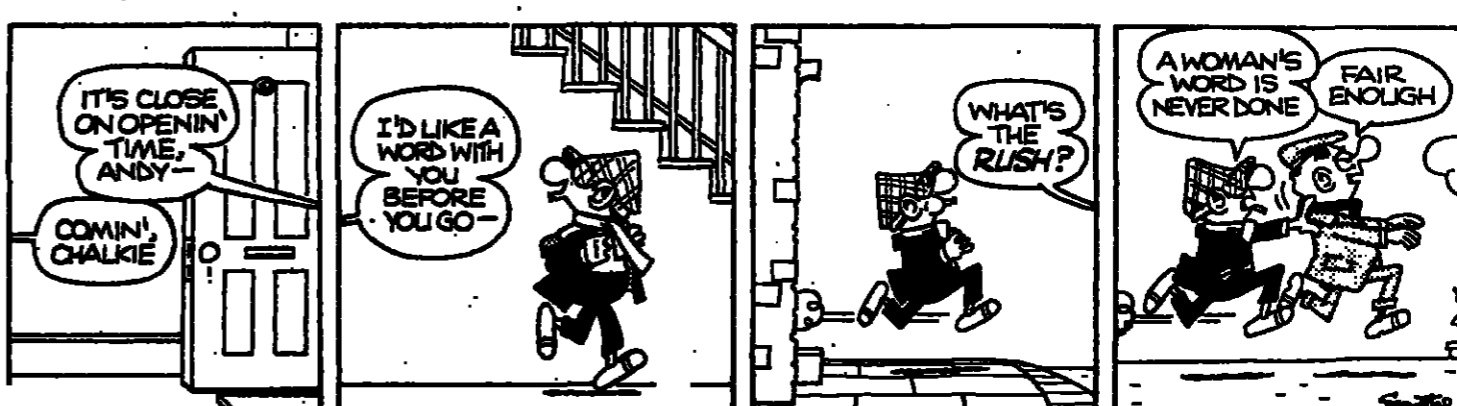
Spain sets scene for World Soccer Cup

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) — Spain, who will host the 1982 World Soccer Cup finals, should have a clearer idea of their likely guest list following the seven European qualifying group games on Wednesday. Brazil, Chile and Peru have already accepted invitations to attend next year's party by winning their respective South American Groups and they will be joined by defending world champions Argentina. The European picture is still hazy, but Scotland, England and Yugoslavia should be able to book hotel reservations in Spain if they win their next encounters. Scotland, a tiny nation which has reached the last two finals, entertain Sweden in Glasgow. The Scots are undefeated in group six and a win against the fast-improving Swedes should ensure their presence in next year's finals. Scotland's arch-rivals England, the 1966 winners, have not qualified for the final stages on merit since 1962, but a victory over Norway in Oslo should guarantee them top spot in group four. Italy are almost certain of qualifying from group five and the always-powerful Yugoslav team should join them if they can beat Denmark in Copenhagen. But, following Denmark's astonishing 3-1 triumph over Italy in June, the Yugoslavs are unlikely to travel north feeling over-confident. Groups two and three are the most intriguing and only the bravest of pundits would hazard a guess as to the likely qualifiers.

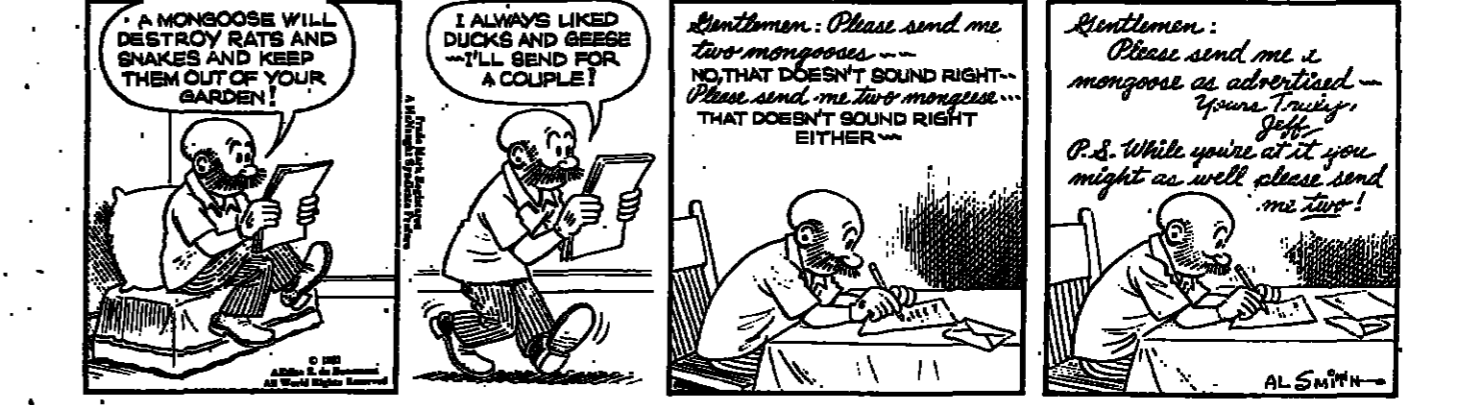
Peanuts



Andy Capp



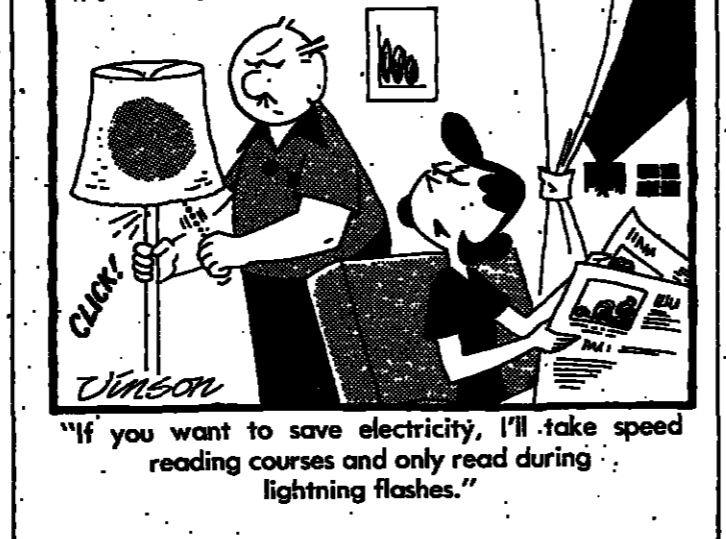
Mutt 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

an advance cue-bid showing specifically a void in the enemy suit. After North cue-bid the ace of clubs, Rubin used Blackwood to discover that the king of spades was missing, so he settled in the small slam. West led the king of hearts. Declarer ruffed as East followed with the queen. The king and ace of trumps revealed the 3-1 break. Since the spade finesse would have to be taken, declarer ran the jack of spades to West's king. Back came another heart to East's jack; declarer ruffed again. The careless play is to draw the outstanding trump in the hope that clubs would break 3-2, but Rubin is not the type of player who relies on the whims of fortune. If clubs were 4-1 and West had length in the suit, the contract was doomed. But if East held four clubs, the evil distribution could be neutralized. First, declarer cashed his high spades, discarding a club. Next came the king and ace of clubs, and had both defenders followed, declarer would have drawn the last trump and claimed. But when West showed out on the second club, declarer's technique was rewarded. He cashed the queen of clubs and ruffed a club while East followed helplessly. Now declarer could return to his hand with a heart ruff to draw the last trump and his slam was home.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with scrambled words like DRAIC, OPYPP, NICKES, SELUNS and a cartoon illustration.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1981

Horoscope section with 'YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute' and various zodiac forecasts.

THE Daily Crossword by CF Murray

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down words.

WORLD

Solidarity to reject party control over management

GDANSK, Sept. 7 (R) — Poland's free trade union Solidarity is sounding an increasingly defiant note at its first national congress in Gdansk exposing the communist government in Warsaw to embarrassment and discomfort.

The union said in a policy document yesterday a revolution was under way in Poland and that it was determined to control its outcome. A congress newspaper said the union's national leaders had effectively become the country's parliament.

The congress is expected to adopt a motion today calling on workers to reject government proposals for factory management

which leave the communists some control over the hiring and firing of industry bosses.

Observers in the West have linked the massive Soviet war games around Poland's borders with the Solidarity congress but Polish state television said last night the connection had been rejected by Soviet sources.

The Solidarity congress, taking place just a few kilometres from the Lenin shipyards where the mass movement was born last August, is not being covered directly by Polish state radio and television because of a union ban on the organisations.

Solidarity barred them from access to the floor when the communist authorities, seeking to protect the principle of party control over mass media, refused to give the union a say in editorial output.

The editor of Polish television said last night it was the first time since World War II that the state broadcasting system had been barred from reporting a major event.

On the opening day of the congress, state television used footage filmed by the Gdansk television station, but the loophole was closed last night when that station was also barred.

In another blast from Warsaw, the government press spokesman accused the Solidarity leader in the Western Baltic port of Szczecin of insulting and slandering the government during a nationally televised press conference.

The government press spokesman said the Solidarity leader, Marian Jurczyk, had specifically insulted Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski who he said had no right to be in the government.

Meanwhile, a referendum on a proposal to sack the boss of Poland's biggest steel mill in Katowice began today, Solidarity union officials said.

They said polling would continue until midnight tomorrow to ensure that all 20,000 workers at the Huta Katowice mill had the opportunity to vote and the result would be announced on Sept. 15.

The communist authorities have denounced the referendum and are unlikely to accept the result if the workers come out in favour of sacking the manager.

Mitterrand takes aim at France's old foundations

PARIS, Sept. 7 (R) — France heads further down the socialist road tomorrow when the national assembly starts work on a programme of sweeping economic, political and social reforms.

President Francois Mitterrand has packed the autumn legislative agenda to take full advantage of the popularity now enjoyed by his Socialist Party.

The list of bills includes such well-publicised projects as nationalisation of major industries and banks, a super-tax on the rich to help the poor and prime the economy, and falling into line with other West European countries in ending the death penalty.

But the president's programme is also designed to set off a quiet revolution which he hopes will change the very foundations of the republic.

This includes breaking the rigid concentration of power in the hands of the central government and setting up regional councils elected by universal suffrage.

A month-long summer session of the assembly, held after the socialists won the presidency in May and an absolute parliamentary majority in June, started the decentralising process.

It stripped powerful local government prefects, part of a system set up by Napoleon 180 years ago, of their authority and changed their titles to commissioners. The

socialists want to return further economic and political power to locally and regionally elected officials.

The autumn assembly will decide on permitting private radio stations to operate legally for the first time in this country where a strict state broadcasting monopoly exists.

The assembly will also legislate new rights for the estimated 4.2 million immigrants now living among France's total population of 54 million.

The socialists have already given an estimated 300,000 immigrants working illegally in France three months to register and receive legal status.

The government wants to overturn the 1979 law which imposed strict rules to prevent foreigners from seeking jobs, particularly people from French-speaking areas of North and West Africa.

The socialists have said they will seek laws to stop immigrants entering France but they want to legalise the status of those already here and extend their rights.

External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said recently immigrants should be given the vote in municipal elections. The suggestion set off a big controversy and seems unlikely to be adopted but it gives a clear idea of socialist thinking.

Worldwide child abuse exposed by U.N. study

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — About 145 million children under 16 are at work in the world, many in jobs that pose risks of lasting damage to physical or mental health, says a study compiled for a U.N. human rights panel.

Be the child a sought after prostitute in a large American city or a carpet-weaver in Iran, the working-youth phenomenon is worldwide, though detected most often in the Third World, according to the 80-page report before the U.N. subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

Children younger than 16, the minimum working age proposed by the International Labour

Organisation (ILO) are apt to be found most often in unpaid jobs in agriculture, or in urban family craft trades, says the study, prepared by Tunisian sociologist Abdel Wahab Bouhdiba.

Among "saddest cases" are those of child prostitution, the study says, adding that "our contemporaries have become major consumers of infantine sexuality."

In Latin America, "The most south-after prostitutes should be from 10 to 14 years old," says the study. Also cited was the case of a Brooklyn N.Y. girl arrested 11 times before she was 12. "In the United States, there exists at least 264 pornographic magazines specialising in children."

Proof of Soviet poison gas used in Asia now available, U.S. says

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — The U.S. federal government has gathered proof that chemical poisons provided by the Soviet Union were used in military operations in Cambodia, Time magazine reported yesterday.

Military patrols from Thailand took samples of foliage, soil and water from Cambodia and sent them to the United States for analysis, the magazine reported. Scientists found that the samples contained the chemical agent trichothecene toxin, known as T-2.

Soviet scientists have published articles on how to produce vast quantities of T-2, which occurs naturally in the Soviet Union.

U.S. intelligence officials have long suspected that the Soviet Union was providing chemical weapons for use in Southeast Asia, in violation of an international agreement banning chemical warfare that was reached after the end of World War I.

In 1979, army investigators said they believed two and possibly three chemicals were being used against Lonan tribesmen who were resisting communist Pathet Lao and Vietnamese forces. One of these was a nerve agent, another caused massive bleeding and the third was thought to be a riot-control gas.

In 1980, defence secretary Harold Brown said there was "mounting evidence" that the Soviets were using incapacitating gas in Afghanistan and that there were "some reports that they may be using lethal gas."

Eyewitnesses in Cambodia, Afghanistan and Laos have reported seeing gas attacks.

Afterward, people on the ground suffered burning sensations, convulsions and massive internal bleeding. Many died painful deaths.

However, the United States never had evidence that proved the Soviet Union was the source of the poison.

Time, a newsweekly, said in this week's editions that the State Department is reluctant to publicly accuse the Soviets of using chemical warfare, although some officials argue that doing so might prevent further use of the chemical agents.

Other officials want to await proof that the chemical has been used in Laos and Afghanistan. The magazine said more chemical samples are under analysis in U.S. labs.

Greco-Turkish talks start as Ankara relaxes law

ATHENS, Sept. 7 (R) — Greek and Turkish diplomats resumed talks today on disputes over the Aegean Sea which have strained relations between the countries.

Stavros Roussos, director-general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, and Kamuran Gurun, a senior official of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, will be discussing territorial rights in the Aegean and responsibility for air traffic control.

Turkey wants rearrangements of air traffic control in the Athens flight region. The two countries have also been at odds over demarcation of continental shelf lines around Greek islands close, the Turkish Anatolian coast.

The talks are the ninth in a series and are in preparation for talks between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers during a U.N. meeting in New York on Sept. 23.

Turkish military

ANKARA, Sept. 7 (R) — Turkey's military rulers today halved the amount of time political prisoners can be detained without being charged to a maximum of 45 days.

The amendment to the law governing the powers of martial law authorities took effect immediately and would be applicable to all persons detained by the military, it was announced in the official gazette.

Dost insists India could help Kabul

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (R) — Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today after saying he believed India could play an important role in persuading the "other side" to accept Kabul's latest proposals for negotiations with Pakistan and Iran.

Mr. Dost arrived here today for a one-day official visit and gave Mrs. Gandhi a message from President Babrak Karmal.

The contents of the message were not immediately known.

Mr. Dost told reporters when he arrived in Delhi he hoped Pakistan and Iran would respond favourably to the new offer. The Soviet-backed Kabul government previously insisted on bilateral talks with the two neighbouring countries.

2nd Chinese flood disaster kills 764

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) — China disclosed its second major flood disaster of the year today, saying 764 people been killed and more than 5,000 injured in western Shaanxi province.

In neighbouring Sichuan province, floods killed 920 people in July and August, according to revised figures issued at the weekend.

The latest calamity in Shaanxi, started with heavy rain on Aug. 14. Seven rivers reached their highest recorded levels, the People's Daily said in a front-page story today.

In some areas more than 600 millimetres of rain fell. Apart from the dead and injured,

Adament British stand shakes IRA campaign

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (R) — Another jailed Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla went on hunger strike in Northern Ireland today amid increasing uncertainty over the future of the death fast campaign.

John Pickering, 25, serving life imprisonment for various offences including killing a man, refused breakfast and said he was joining the fasts for prison reforms on which 10 men have starved to death, British officials said.

But developments over the weekend led to speculation that the campaign may be nearing its end.

In the past week, two hunger strikers nearing death were saved when their families ordered doctors to intervene after they had slipped into a coma.

Four men have now come off their fasts this way, and sources close to relatives of the remaining six hunger strikers say more families will also act to save their sons' lives.

In addition an IRA splinter group, the Irish National Lib-

eration Army (INLA), three of whose men have died on hunger strike, indicated in wanted an end to the fasts.

In a statement, the INLA said it was not replacing its last member to starve to death, Michael Devine, who died on Aug. 20.

It said: "It is obvious now that the British government are being far more intransigent than we had first expected."

But a spokesman for the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, said IRA prisoners would carry on their action until their demands were met.

He said two more men would start fasts if the two whose families intervened last week did not go back on hunger strike when they recovered.

John Pickering is the 21st guerrilla to start a fast in the present campaign, of which 17 belonged to the IRA and four to the INLA.

Ten of the 21 have died, four were saved by their families, one ended his fast when he needed medical treatment for a stomach ulcer and six men are still refusing food.

British missile budget to shoot up as U.S. builds larger Trident

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — The British programme to replace its U.S.-armed nuclear submarines with new missiles and submarines may cost 20 per cent over the original £5 billion budget, a report said today.

The change to £6 billion stems from nuclear weapon developments in the United States, which involve phasing out the smaller, cheaper Trident I missile that Britain was contracted to buy in favour of the larger, longer range Trident II, also known as the D5.

The newer missiles require a larger sub than Britain intended to build to replace the present fleet of four, armed with aging American Polaris missiles.

The Financial Times said that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar

Weinberger has informed his British counterpart, John Nott, that a decision to go for the D5 is imminent.

The Defence Ministry declined comment on the report.

Cutbacks in the British armed forces, particularly in the Royal Navy, already are taking place in order to pay for Trident.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet was scheduled to decide tomorrow whether to order the new Sting Ray torpedo from Britain's Marconi Co. or the U.S. Mark 48 from Gould Inc.

Press reports said the Sting Ray is more expensive and there would be further cuts in the navy if it is chosen. But as many as 5,000 jobs at Marconi and its suppliers could be lost if Gould gets the contract.

Details of Lin Piao's death disclosed

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) — The body of Lin Piao, chairman Mao Tsetung's disgraced heir-apparent, lies buried in Mongolia close to where the plane he was off China crashed 10 years ago, an official magazine has said.

The monthly Aviation Knowledge said last week the bodies of Marshal Lin, his wife, son and six others were buried in a common grave in the Mongolian grasslands. They were killed trying to escape to the Soviet Union after their plot to kill Mao failed.

The aircraft, a British-built Trident belonging to China's civil airline, crashed 118 minutes after take-off, the magazine added. The plane took off from Peking

with 15 tonnes of fuel. But in the panic when it landed at the northern town of Shanhaiguan to pick up Marshal Lin and his wife Ye Qun, herself a senior army officer, there was no time to refuel, it said.

At the trial of the radical "Gang of Four" last year it was revealed how defence minister Lin had originally intended to set up a separate state in southern China but at the last minute decided to fly north to the Soviet Union instead.

The magazine said that to cover up his escape route, Lin initially flew due west before veering north towards the Soviet town of Irkutsk, near the Mongolian border.

The plane crashed with two tonnes of fuel in its tanks and only 60 kilometres from a Mongolian military airfield, the magazine said, adding that the pilot had panicked and did not know his position.

In the late 1960s, during the height of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao was constantly by Mao's side waving the "little red book" containing the chairman's sayings. But he disappeared from public view after June 1971.

News of his alleged attempt to murder Mao and his attempt to flee did not leak out until the following summer.

Lin is now regarded as a traitor who had close links with the "Gang of Four" led by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing.

Plastic bullets -- not strictly for birds

By Hugh Carnegie

BELFAST — Paul Corr, a 12-year-old Catholic boy, was, according to his family, cycling innocently past a British army patrol in the troubled streets of west Belfast last week when his face was ripped open by a plastic bullet fired at close range.

Police say they are investigating. The use of plastic bullets by police and British troops against street rioters in Northern Ireland is under increasing attack from the Catholic community.

It prompted the moderate, mainly Catholic, Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP) into calling for an inquiry into the use of plastic bullets. A demonstration against the weapon has also been called for later this month.

The SDLP and many Catholics say the five-ounce (140-gramme) hard plastic "baton," fired from a special gun, is often used indiscriminately and illegally resulting in death and serious injury to innocent passers-by.

The police reply by asserting that plastic bullets are needed to combat rioting mobs and banning them would lead only to more injuries and deaths.

The controversy over the weapon is receiving considerable attention in mainland Britain where police have plastic bullets available for use as a last resort after two weeks of street violence in several cities in July.

Objecting to the plastic bullets, thousands of which have been fired during street battles in recent months following the deaths of 10 jailed Republican guerrilla hunger strikers, were summed up by SDLP spokesman Michael Canavan.

He said Paul Corr's injuries were devastating. "Part of his face

was blown away, causing serious damage to his mouth, nose and palate."

He added that he was convinced that no rioting was taking place at the time and thus the bullet was fired illegally.

He said that in the past five months seven people had died from plastic bullets injuries.

"It is a lethal weapon, unsuited to street disturbance control," he said.

But the police regard the weapon as indispensable in the fight to contain and disperse gangs of rioting youths.

The 10-centimetre long, 3.5 centimetre wide cylindrical PVC bullet was introduced in 1973 to replace the slightly longer, but softer, rubber bullet. It is designed to be aimed directly at the lower body at about 50 metres range, bruising the target.

Initially the plastic bullet was used much less than its predecessor which was withdrawn because the injury rate it inflicted was considered unacceptable.

But since April this year, when

there was a sharp upsurge in street violence in Catholic areas over the hunger strikes, the plastic bullet has been used almost nightly.

Police say it is easier to use and more adaptable in narrow streets than, for example, water cannon. It is selective so that fewer innocent people get hurt and it is less drastic than using live rounds, they say.

In most cases where plastic bullets are fired, a gang of up to about 50 youths, some of them masked, gather at one end of a street with molotov cocktails, bricks and stones. Often they overturn and burn a car for cover.

At the other end of the street, police armed with plastic bullet guns rifles keep firing from armoured vans. Sometimes some of them get out and stand in readiness behind clear plastic riot shields.

The youths chant and yell anti-British slogans. Stones begin to fly through the air, bouncing off the vans. As the gang builds up a crescendo of fury, one or two may run forward and hurl petrol bombs

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Typhoon Agnes kills 93 people

SEOUL, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — The death toll from Typhoon Agnes rose to 93 with 33 others still missing and property damage estimated at \$109 million according to the latest government figures released today. The Central Disaster Relief Committee said 13,898 people made homeless, 439 ships of various types lost, 95,537 hectares of farmland inundated and 140 kilometres of highway damaged.

New York bookshop wrecked by bomb

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (R) — The official news agency TASS said today members of the Jewish defence league had blown up a bookshop in New York because it was an outlet for Soviet literature. The agency said the Four Continents bookshop in central New York was wrecked by an enormous blast at the weekend and that the Jewish defence league had claimed responsibility. Branding the league "fascist, Zionist thugs", TASS said they had obviously picked on the shop only because it sold books by Soviet authors. Incendiary bombs were placed under the cars of two Soviet diplomats accredited to the United Nations last week. TASS accused the defence league of responsibility for these too.

Zimbabwean witch-doctors found useful

SALISBURY, Sept. 7 (R) — Seventy-two Zimbabwe witch-doctors and spirit mediums held a festival Saturday aimed at proving the reliability of traditional medicine. About 2,000 people gathered in Salisbury's Gwanzara stadium where the witch-doctors, known as N'ganga, offered their services free to members of the crowd. Some of the mediums, dressed in black-feathered head-dresses, leopard skin robes and carrying spears and axes, went into trances. The festival, also attended by healers from Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola, was organised by Zimbabwe's N'ganga's Association. It was formed with the help of Health Minister Herbert Ushewokunze who aims to incorporate traditional medicine into the country's health service. Zimbabwe has an estimated 4,000 practitioners in indigenous medicine. "These are people who have the trust and faith of their patients. I would not like to exclude them from health care facilities in the rural areas," he told reporters recently.

Chinese bureaucrats do manual labour

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) — Members of China's Communist Party secretariat are taking part in manual labour once a week, reviving a tradition that was discarded after the death of chairman Mao Tsetung, the People's Daily said today. The party newspaper said secretariat members had swept paths in Zhongnanhai, part of the former imperial palace where many of China's top leaders live, and that from now on they would perform physical labour every Saturday afternoon. The secretariat is headed by Hu Yaobang, who was made party chairman on July 1, but the paper did not say whether Mr. Hu took part. Officials were obliged to perform regular stints of physical labour during the era of the Maoist "Gang of Four," as desk work was considered to alienate them from the labouring masses. The idea was quietly dropped after Mao's death in 1976. There has recently been a partial revival of Maoist traditions, however, including a campaign against "bourgeois liberalism." The revival of manual labour for officials appears to be part of the current hardening of the political class which is aimed mainly against free-thinking intellectuals.

Australian becomes Miss International

KOBE, Japan, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — Miss Jennpanett Derek of Australia has been chosen as Miss International and received 2 million yen (\$8,700) prize money. Miss Derek, a 20-year-old fashion model, beat the other beauties at a contest held at Kobe, western Japan. Miss Taiomara Do Rocio Borchardt of Brazil was runner-up and also was named Miss Elegance. Miss Michelle Rocca of Ireland was third. The 19-year-old Borchardt received 1 million yen (\$4,300) and the 21-year-old Rocca 800,000 yen (\$3,500). Miss Deborah Carol Moore of Hong Kong was chosen as Miss Friendship by her fellow contestant beauties for her friendly behaviour during the two-week contest. Earlier, Miss Barbra Reimund, a 17-year-old high school student from West Germany, was chosen as Miss Photogenic by photographers.

Wine, peanut butter, driving, all hazards

YORK, England, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — Question: how are driving a car for 4,000 miles (6,437 kilometres), smoking 100 cigarettes and climbing rocks for two hours alike? Answer: They all carry the same risk of death. This, at least, is the view of British industrial expert Trevor Kletz, who contends people over-emphasise some dangers to life and know little about those that really count. Farming, for instance, kills far more people than the chemical industry, Mr. Kletz says. So do aeroplane accidents. Mr. Kletz, a professor at Loughborough University in Leicestershire and a safety worker with Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's biggest private company, elaborated on his views Friday at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On average, he said, riding a motorcycle for 350 miles (563 kilometres) presents the same risk as staying at home for 16 hours a day for two years. Other equal risks, he said, were drinking 40 bottles of wine and eating 80 pounds of peanut butter.

